MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 JANUARY 1982

Egyptian-Israeli Relations

According to Cairo radio, Egyptian press reports of President Husni Mubarak's 19 January meeting with Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon highlighted Mubarak's affirmation that Egypt will adhere to the peace process and fully implement the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. IDF radio said Mubarak emphasized that Egypt will not change its attitude to peace and asserted that it makes no difference if an autonomy agreement is achieved now or later. Sharon said Israel prefers an autonomy agreement as early as possible, the radio added. According to a 20 January Jerusalem POST report, Mubarak and Sharon agreed to do their utmost to stem the flow of acrimonious statements in both countries.

Meanwhile, in a statement carried by MENA, the joint Egyptian-Israeli higher committee announced that during 17-19 January talks in Cairo, the two sides discussed subjects of common interest in an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation and signed agreements on a number of subjects, including an accord on the purchase of property and installations in southern Sinai. They also agreed to hold the next meeting of the joint higher committee in Israel on 15 March, the statement said.

According to MENA, Egyptian delegation leader Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the latest agreement solves most of the problems that had been discussed in 42 subcommittee meetings and can be considered "great progress and a great success." MENA noted that both 'Ali and Israeli delegation leader Sharon told newsmen that there is no problem regarding the demarcation of the border at Rafah and that a joint technical committee will look into the matter. MENA also said the Israelis promised to release a number of Egyptian prisoners from Israeli jails.

Jerusalem radio reported that in a meeting with Sharon, Egyptian Defense Minister Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah agreed to visit Israel at the end of February.

Israel

Begin's Letter to Reagan -- Jerusalem radio reported that in a letter of reply to U.S. President Ronald Reagan Prime Minister Menahem Begin "complained" about misunderstandings accompanying the signing of the memorandum on strategic understanding. Another Jerusalem radio report said Begin promised Reagan that so long as diplomatic efforts to solve the Al-Biqa' missile crisis continue, Israel will not use force "unless provoked." According to the radio, Begin also wrote that Israel will accept no arrangement for Judaea and Samaria other than the autonomy plan and reminded Reagan that at Camp David Israel rejected President as-Sadat's suggestion that the Palestinians be given self-determination.

MFO Delay -- According to Jerusalem radio, Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir want to guarantee that European participation in the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) will be based only on the Camp David agreements and will not be a conditional participation. Meanwhile, DAVAR wrote that a bill stipulating that MFO troops will be tried by their own military courts for criminal and civil offenses passed its first reading in the Knesset.

Criticism of Egypt -- In an interview with Jerusalem radio, Moshe Arens, ambassador-designate to the United States, opined that Egyptian President Mubarak will examine every proposed autonomy solution from the viewpoint of its acceptability to the Arab world, an approach that contradicts the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. A MA'ARIV commentary analyzed Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah's interview in the Egyptian weekly MAY and urged Israel to reassess Egypt's aims and its own policy of not objecting to U.S. arming of Egypt.

Jordan

According to Amman radio, AD-DUSTUR wrote that Egypt's stand on the autonomy negotiations is reassuring because it does not want to sign any agreement conflicting with Palestinian rights and aspirations.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that the U.S. Embassy received warning that a boobytrapped car was parked near the embassy on 19 January. However, security forces found no suspect vehicle.

In its first monitored report of Israeli planes overflying Lebanon on 19 January, Damascus radio said ground defenses forced the planes to flee, but did not mention the use of SAM's. Jerusalem radio cited an IDF spokesman's denial of UNIFIL reports that Israeli aircraft overflew Tyre on 20 January.

Citing Arab League sources, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the Arab League ambassadors meeting in Tunis agreed to renew the ADF mandate in Lebanon for another 6 months. According to INA, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Somalia, Sudan and Oman have all expressed reservations over the decision.

Syria

Voice of Lebanon radio reported the explosion of a plane over Aleppo, killing the pilot; a fire in a high school; and the explosion of two bombs killing "a number" of people. AFP cited an AL-BA'TH article accusing "isolationist forces" in coordination with the Muslim Brotherhood of being "at the root of assassinations and sabotage" in the country.

Libya

Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio reported that in their talks in Algiers, Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid reached agreement on "important preliminary steps for unity between the two countries."

Sudan

SUNA reported an announcement by the deputy governor of the central region that police arrested 376 "vagrants and idlers" on 8 January for their involvement in recent acts of violence. SUNA also noted that First Vice President Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil told political leaders meeting in Khartoum that they should discuss recent student demonstrations and place public welfare above personal interests. Omdurman radio broadcast a letter from President Numayri to the governor of Khartoum Province in which he nullified local orders by district councils in Khartoum and Nile East to impose levies on sugar and to ban the sale and consumption of intoxicating drinks.

Iran

Complaint of U.S. 'Violation' -- According to Tehran radio's English service, Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Navavi said in a press interview that the United States has not returned Iranian assets and has failed to submit an inventory of the late shah's wealth in the United States. Nabavi announced that Iran submitted a complaint to the International Court of Justice in The Hague regarding U.S. "violation" of the Algerian agreement.

Police Purge -- Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri told the Majlis that Iran must continue to purge its police force, whose strength has already dropped from 60,000 to 40,000, AFP reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 013 *20 January 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Secretary Views Gulf Security Policy C 1
[AR-RAYAH 16 Jan]
Daily Quotes Bisharah Remarks on Gulf Problems C 1
[Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ 16 Jan]
Bisharah Denies Remarks [KUNA] C 2
AL-KHALIJ Rejects Remarks [18 Jan] C 2
Kuwaiti Paper Scores Remarks C 3
[AS-SIYASAH 18 Jan]
Further AL-KHALIJ Criticism [19 Jan] C 3

KUWAIT

Senator Percy Talks With Foreign Minister C 4
Speaks at 'Open Debate' C 5
Discussion of Percy Remarks C 6

SAUDI ARABIA

State Department Official Meets Foreign Minister C 7
Received by Fahd C 7
European Reticence on Israel Resolution Assailed C 7

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD Comments on Percy Statements C 8

YAR

PDRY Delegation Arrives With Message 19 Jan C 9

EGYPT

'Ali, Sharon Conclude Talks, Reach Agreement D 1
MENA Gives Details of 19 Jan Sinai Agreement D 1
'Ali, Sharon Hold Joint Press Conference D 2
Minister Requests Egyptian Prisoner Release D 3
Rafah Talks Continue; 'Ali To Visit Israel D 3
Mubarak Receives Israeli Defense Minister D 3
Sharon Expresses Satisfaction With Mubarak Talk D 4
Media Reflects Mubarak Emphasis on Peace Process D 4
NDP Nominates Mubarak for Party Leadership D 4
Labor Party Chief Meets Mubarak for Talks D 5

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communique No 589 E 1
President Confirms Iranian POW's Well Treated E 1
Oil Minister Interviewed by Algerian Magazine E 2
[EL MOUDJAHID 16 Jan]
Briefs: Religious Trusts Minister E 2

JORDAN

Editorial: U.S. Foreign Policy Generates Hatred [JORDAN TIMES 19 Jan] F 1
New Press Association Council Formed, Criticized [AD-DUSTUR 16 Jan] F 1
AD-DUSTUR Critical [16 Jan] F 2

LEBANON

Update on SAM Missile Incident at Al-Biqa' [AFP] G 1
Defense Minister Discusses Security Concerns G 1
VOL Claims ADF Mandate Extended for 6 Months G 1
ADF, Palestinians Clash in South Beirut G 2
Percy Arrives in Beirut From Damascus G 2
Butrus, Percy Discuss Securit Concerns G 2
U.S. Embassy Receives Boobytrap Threat G 3
Briefs: Industrial Shutdown Possible G 3

SYRIA

Abu Dhabi Paper Cites Rumors of Aborted Coup [AFP] H 1
AL-BA'TH Blames Internal Unrest on Phalangists [AFP] H 1
VOL Radio Claims Disturbances in Aleppo H 1
Damascus Reports Israeli Plans Over Lebanon H 2
National Progressive Front Meets 19 Jan H 2
People's Assembly Speaker Receives PRC Envoy H 2
TISHRIN Comments on U.S.-Israeli Coordination [18 Jan] H 3
Khaddam Receives Lebanese Tourism Minister H 3
Prime Minister al-Kasm Invited To Visit YAR H 3

ISRAEL

IDF Spokesman Denies Tyre Overflights I 1
Military Reporter on Syrian Missile Situation I 1
Begin Reportedly Complains to Reagan I 1
Further Details I 1
Radio Report I 2
Begin Delays Approving MFO Participation [HA'ARETZ 19 Jan] I 2
Linowitz Brings Message From Mubarak to Begin I 3
Further Details I 3
Sharon-Mubarak Meeting in Cairo Reported I 4
Sharon To Return 20 Jan I 4
Three Morning Papers React to Cairo Talks I 5
Arens Interviewed on Relations With Egypt I 5
MA'ARIV Commentator on Egypt's True Intentions [19 Jan] I 7
New Committee Chairman Ben-Elisar Nominated I 8

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Liberation Committee Session Opens in Zaire P 1
Mobutu Speech P 1
OAU Committees on Chad, Sahara To Meet in Feb P 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Tripoli: Bendjedid, Al-Qadhdhafi Agree on Unity Q 1
AFP: Officials Refuse Comment Q 1
FLN, Lebanese National Movement Sign Protocol Q 1
Lebanese, Egyptian Officials Depart 19 Jan Q 1

LIBYA

Official Comments on Militarizing Oil Employees Q 2
U.S. Fails To Substantiate Hit Squad Claims Q 2
Polish Local Economy Minister Arrives 16 Jan Q 2
Cooperation Agreement Signed Q 3
Comoros President Concludes State Visit 13 Jan Q 3
Joint Communique Issued Q 3
Leaders Meets With Pakistani Foreign Minister Q 4
Foreign Liaison Secretary Q 4
Al-Qadhdhafi Reception Q 4
Agha Shahi Departure Q 4

SUDAN

Authorities Arrest 376 'Vagrants' 8 Jan Q 5
Numayri Nullifies Local Council Decisions Q 5
Vice President on Economic Program, Situation Q 8
SUNA on Al-Qadhdhafi Coup Attempt in Tobruk Q 9

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Moi Meets With Tanzanian Foreign Minister R 1
Salim on Normalization R 1

SOMALIA

WAKH: Embassy in Muscat on Ethiopian Attack R 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

President Kerekou 15 Jan Address to Nation T 1

GHANA

Rawlings Speaks to International Press in Accra T 3
AFP Account T 3
PNDC Mission To Explain Revolution to Neighbors T 4

IVORY COAST

President Receives Ghanian Delegation T 4

LIBERIA

Doe Says Aliens Guilty of Crimes To Be Deported T 4

NIGERIA

Ghanian Delegation Arrives To Brief Government T 5
Parties 'To Join Forces' in Next Election [AFP] T 5
HERALD: Cannot Work [18 Jan] T 5
Kaduna State Police Warns Against Agitators T 6

TOGO

President Receives Ghanaian Delegation T 6

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

30 Accused of 'Criminal Acts' To Be Tried 4 Mar U 1
Embassy Warns Against Mercenary Recuritment U 1
Mission To Investigate Apartheid 'Crimes' U 1
ANGOP: RSA 'Militarist Circles' Planned Coup U 2

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Central Committee Meeting Declaration [Addis Ababa] U 2
SWAPO Commentary on U.S.-RSA London Meeting [Addis Ababa] U 5
Radio Says West Schemed With RSA Against Namibia [Addis Ababa] U 6

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC SECRETARY VIEWS GULF SECURITY POLICY

GF161637 Doha QNA in Arabic 1344 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Doha, 16 Jan (QNA) -- 'Abdallah Bisharah, Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] secretary general, has affirmed that GCC foreign policy consists of not allowing military bases, not allowing the superpowers to complete to establish positions in the region, adhering to the nonalignment policy and to the Arab League charter, insisting on an Arab identity for the Gulf region and trying to make independent Gulf decisions.

In a statement to the Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH published today, Mr Bisharah said this prevalent policy will create Gulf unity, particularly after the numerous Gulf agreements, the economic, security and military agreements, are implemented over the next months. He noted that there are a number of other agreements that will come to light shortly. However, he did not reveal the nature of these agreements.

On the proposals some circles have made on the need to establish relations with the Soviet Union to balance political relations, the GCC secretary general emphasized that establishing balanced relations does not entail the presence of a Soviet or U.S. Embassy in Gulf countries. Rather, it consists of not throwing oneself in the lap of the two superpowers, which is actually happening at present.

He pointed out that if Gulf relations with the United States are strong, it is because the interests of the two parties coincidentally converge. It is not true that Gulf countries are throwing themselves in the lap of the United States.

Asked about the facilities Oman has granted to the United States and the extent of the effect of this on the neutralization of the region, 'Abdallah Bisharah said this is because of the strategic Omani-U.S. relations and the fact that GCC cannot suddenly end these relations without finding a proper alternative.

He added that this alternative will be to establish stable PDRY-Omani relations and create a Gulf military strength, a policy which the countries of the region are currently adopting.

Referring to the challenges facing the Gulf region, the GCC secretary general said: The most important among these challenges are the Iraqi-Iranian war, the tension in the relations between Muscat and Aden and the foreign immigration to the countries of the region.

Mr Bisharah denied the reports that the GCC is capable of ending the Iraqi-Iranian war. He said all Gulf countries have become a basic party in this war "and how can we be mediators in an issue in which we are a major party?"

DAILY QUOTES BISHARAH REMARKS ON GULF PROBLEMS

GF161428 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 16 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Manama -- 'Abdallah Bisharah, secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], has said: "The interests of the region always converge with the interests of Western countries, particularly the United States."

In an exclusive interview with AL-KHALIJ yesterday Bisharah said: "This convergence is merely accidental and is not the result of planning or a previous study. However, this does not mean that we should throw ourselves into the arms of the West and the United States."

The GCC secretary general said: "Backwardness is a greater challenge to the Arabs than the Zionist challenge because the former is responsible for the latter." He asserted: "Frankly, before I confront the Israelis in the Golan, I, as a Gulf citizen, should face a problem that is threatening me and that will make me a victim: the problem of foreign immigration to the region."

Criticising the press in the Gulf countries, the GCC secretary general said: "It is preoccupied with non-Gulf issues. It writes about Nicaragua, El Salvador and other international issues and does not make use of the freedom that exists in the region to write about the region's problems and worries." He said there is more freedom in the region than anywhere else in developing countries.

Bisharah said that AL-KHALIJ is a typical Gulf paper in this regard because "it criticizes the United States only."

Referring to security of the region and the GCC's views on bilateral security agreements between some Gulf countries, Bisharah said: "The plot in Bahrain has shaken us. However, we have learned from it. As a result, an interior ministers meeting will be held on 27 February 1982 to discuss security cooperation among Gulf countries -- that is, the confrontation of any activity hostile to the region and how to deal with the large-scale foreign immigration to the area."

Denying that achievement of the region's goals has been slow, Bisharah declared: What we did not expect when we signed the Abu Dhabi agreement in May 1981 is the great speed with which we carried out GCC work on all levels. He added: "The proof of this is the GCC's political course. The GCC will achieve a political unity among area countries, particularly unity in foreign policy."

Referring to Gulf-Iranian relations the GCC secretary general pointed to the problem between Bahrain and Iran and stressed the need to view it as a general problem affecting all area countries "because the freedom to adopt separate stands is over in the Gulf area."

Bisharah Denies Remarks

LD171114 Kuwait KUNA in English 1001 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Jan (KUNA) -- The Gulf Cooperation Council's Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah last night denied reports attributed to him claiming that the basic challenge which confronts the Gulf and the Arabs is backwardness rather than Zionism.

Bisharah added that he had never made such statements as carried yesterday by a newspaper published in Ash-Shariqah, the United Arab Emirates, and confirmed that the regional and Arab safety can not be isolated from his own point in view or that of the G.C.C.

The newspaper claimed that Bisharah had said that before the Arabs confront the Israelis in the Golan Heights, they have to face the problem of foreign immigration into the region.

AL-KHALIJ Rejects Remarks

GF181045 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0645 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 18 Jan (WAM) -- AL-KHALIJ today continues to comment on the statement attributed to 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC].

The paper calls on the council's states to pause and define a clearer stand on Mr Bisharah's statement that "the council's six member states have become an integral part of the Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict." The paper stresses that this is news to the council states in addition to a contradiction of the stands declared by the states at the Abu Dhabi and Riyadh summits.

The paper says the Riyadh summit's stand on the war issue is an extension of the stand of the council states taken during the Abu Dhabi founding summit, which affirmed support for efforts to halt the Iraqi-Iranian war. The paper adds that Bisharah's statement even contradicts the statements of the leaders of the council states.

The paper affirms that the call to widen the arena of this war is the idea of the United States and other parties who are hostile to the Arabs and their national issues. The extension of the war that Bisharah is calling for would grant the United States and other superpowers a practical excuse to intervene in the internal affairs of the Arab Gulf states and to expand their military presence in the region. Furthermore, extending the war to include the GCC states would reduce the effectiveness of the Gulf states and their peoples in confronting the Zionist enemy.

Kuwaiti Paper Scores Remarks

GF191725 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 18 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial by editor in chief Ahmad al-Jarallah: "They Do Not Want the Gulf Press To Become Powerful"]

[Text] 'Abdallah Bisharah, Gulf Cooperation Council secretary general, is an extremely idealistic man. He has not yet clashed with reality, or if he has he has only experienced its positive aspects. He has not experienced the negative aspects of reality.

I say this in reference to Bisharah's remarks about the Gulf press and his criticism that Gulf newspapers do not deal with regional affairs. It is true that these newspapers often write about Nicaragua, El Salvador and Nigeria and so on and so forth, because it is difficult for them to write about everything in the Gulf. The reason is that we face fierce opposition whenever we write about anything that is outside the framework of official statements.

Furthermore, conflicts among Gulf countries occasionally itensify so much that it appears a fierce war has broken out. If we ask about what is going on we are told that not everything that is known can be told, or that it is not the time to talk -- only to find out later that the Western press has carried the minutest details. I do not know if Gulf officials believe their people cannot read English. The people in this region are now better informed, and language is no longer a barrier to following the news.

'Abdallah Bisharah, it is now your turn to ask that the press in the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula be freed from the censorship that continues and that is imposed on the distribution of the region's newspapers among the various Gulf countries. We believe that this censorship will continue, because the press is ostracized and opposed and there is no desire for it to be strong. However, when it becomes strong it will publish what it wants, Brother 'Abdallah Bisharah.

Further AL-KHALIJ Criticism

GF190916 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0640 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 19 Jan (WAM) -- AL-KHALIJ, for the third consecutive day, comments on a statement attributed to 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], that the fundamental challenge to the Gulf and the Arabs is the challenge of backwardness rather than the Zionist challenge because backwardness is the cause of the Zionist challenge.

In an editorial entitled "A Pause With Bisharah -- who Creates Arab Backwardness, the United States or the Arabs?" The paper asks: Which backwardness does Bisharah mean? Political, economic, cultural or civil backwardness? What are the causes of this backwardness, the Arabs themselves or foreign powers which by speaking about Arab backwardness want to keep the Arabs in this state, whether it is an illusion or a fact? The paper says: The secretary general has simplified the issue to the extent that he attempts to delude the Arab into saying: Since I am backward, I must first eliminate this backwardness and then prepare myself to resist the Zionist challenge. Similarly, Bisharah appears to agree with this simplification when in the second paragraph of his idea he stresses so openly: As a Gulf citizen and before facing the Israelis in the Golan, I must first face the problem that is threatening me and about to prey on me -- the problem of foreign immigration to the region. However, even at this point his logic is defeated by his ideas on the previous point. If our backwardness is the cause of the Zionist presence in occupied Palestine, and if challenging backwardness takes priority over the Israeli challenge, it thus follows that challenging backwardness in the Gulf requires postponement of the foreign immigration issue until backwardness in the region is eliminated. This implies, according to the proposals of the GCC secretary general, that the establishment of a new Israel in the region could be ignored.

AL-KHALIJ affirms that it is not the Arabs who are responsible for Arab backwardness but the Americans, their friends, and those who rotate in their orbit and dispatch these ideas to us through various Arab institutions.

With regard to this issue, AL-KHALIJ reviews the glorious Arab stands since the arrival of the invading Western armies in 1917 through the Balfour Declaration, the division resolution of 1947, the 1956 tripartite aggression, and the 1967 aggression up to the time Egypt was excluded from the Arab nation. The paper concludes its editorial by saying: The GCC secretary general has chosen his position willingly and must bear the consequences of his stand. As regards the backward Arabs, they will continue to battle against the causes of the backwardness that was exported to them through Israel and by those who speak for the United States in the Arab homeland.

KUWAIT

SENATOR PERCY TALKS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD181826 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, acting prime minister, foreign minister and acting information minister received at the Foreign Ministry today Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who is currently visiting the country.

An official source described the meeting as fruitful and successful. During the meeting issues were raised that concern the Arab homeland generally as well as issues that concern the region directly. KUNA has learned that part of the meeting was devoted to Kuwait's role in the Arab Followup Committee on Lebanon. Kuwait affirmed its clear stance which is characterized by cooperation with the brothers in the committee to work for restoring normal life in the sister country and to remove tension and differences between competing groups. KUNA said that in this respect, Foreign Minister as-Sabah heard about the U.S. position on Lebanon through the mission of U.S. envoy Philip Habib. KUNA added that during the meeting Senator Percy asked about Kuwait's role in connection with the Iraqi-Iranian war. Foreign Minister as-Sabah explained Kuwait's stance which is represented in the need to exert all sincere efforts and all available means to halt this war, whether through collective action such as Islamic mediation and the efforts of the nonaligned states, or through UN envoy Olaf Palme.

Foreign Minister as-Sabah also stressed the great role the superpowers should play in ending the human and economic hemorrhage being suffered by the states of the region. KUNA added that when discussing the issue of the Israeli decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights, the U.S. senator denounced anew this decision as contradictory to all international laws and norms. In this respect, Kuwait stressed anew its call on the superpowers to shoulder their moral responsibility toward the Israeli decision, and in particular during the UN Security Council's debate on this issue.

Speaks at 'Open Debate'

LD181820 Kuwait KUNA in English 1609 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Jan (KUNA) -- Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate Charles Percy said that he was convinced during his tour in the region that a comprehensive and durable peace in the Middle East must be found. He clarified that such peace requires that the right of all states in the region to live in peace must be ensured.

Reading a statement during an open debate at the Kuwait Graduates Society tonight, the senator strongly denied that the American administration would support any aggression by Israel against its Arab neighbours, he said.

He was commenting on a statement by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in which he said that Israel, supported by the United States, was prepared to launch an attack upon the Arabs. Percy said he was disturbed to read such statement and that he had contacted Klibi, who is presently in Kuwait, who denied making such a statement. Klibi could not be reached for comment, however.

Percy said he was pleased over the outcome of his talks with Kuwaiti leaders and other top officials of the Arab Gulf countries and added: "I found our discussion of Middle East issues and of our bilateral relations of great interest and help."

He said that these issues were the focus of his talks with the Acting Premier, Foreign Minister and Acting Minister of Information Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah and other high officials at the Foreign Ministry.

The U.S. senator said he also met with the Minister of Defense Salim as-Sabah who explained Kuwait's role in regional security matters and the contributions which the U.S. "has been making to assist Kuwait's armed forces to defend their country and to contribute to the peace of the region."

He added that he also held talks with the Minister of Oil 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah and discussed with him "the remarkable development of Kuwait's oil resources, its blessing of the past and the promises for the future of Kuwait and for the international community." He said the talks with 'Ali as-Sabah ranged wide however, touching on Kuwait's active program of foreign investment, including investment in the United States, and its program of generous financial aid to poor countries.

He added that he was convinced through his talks with Kuwaiti officials and parliamentarians that Kuwait and the United States are bound by strong ties of friendship and respect and mutuality of interest in many areas.

He concluded that if there were any differences between the two countries they were related to methods, not motives, and said that he would advise the U.S. Senate on these issues upon his return to Washington.

Newsmen were however asked to leave the hall to give the senator the liberty to talk freely to the crowd. The senator was questioned on his government's partial policy regarding the Middle East conflict. He tried to justify this pro-Israeli policy by saying that the Reagan administration must work for helping realize a homeland for the Palestinian people but he could not clarify how this target could be achieved.

Discussion of Percy Remarks

LD191554 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 19 Jan 82

["Our World Today" program; a discussion of Senator Charles Percy's 18 January speech to the Graduates Association of Kuwait, by unidentified announcers]

[Excerpts] Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that his current tour of the Middle East falls within the framework of an American endeavor to prevent hostilities from breaking out between the Arabs and Israel. He added that he was greatly disturbed on his arrival in Kuwait when he read a statement by Chedli Klibi, general secretary of the Arab League, which said that Israel, with U.S. support, was about to launch an attack against the Arabs. He went on to say it is absolutely not true to say that the United States would support such an action.

The purpose of Percy's tour in the region could be to prevent hostilities from breaking out between the Arabs and Israel. However, would the hostilities occur solely for the love of hostilities? Without any doubt, hostilities break out either as a result of one side's greed to capture the territory and the rights of the other side or when the side whose territory and rights are usurped finds out that there are no other means to regain its territory and rights. Does the United States want to prevent hostilities in which the Arabs would try to regain their territories or does it want to prevent hostilities in which Israel would try to annex additional Arab territory?

Following the decision to annex the Golan Heights and after the failure of efforts at the UN to adopt effective international measures against this decision, Israel once again went directly to the attack in spite of the fact that logic demanded that the picture would be completely different if we consider the fear of action and reaction. Samuel Lewis, the American ambassador in Tel Aviv, produced a number of possibilities when the American State Department asked him for information about the measures Israel would be likely to take against the Arabs before the withdrawal from Sinai is completed on 25 April. The possibilities included launching attacks against the Syrian and Palestinian forces and positions in Lebanon, transferring Israeli ministries and departments to western Jerusalem, and assassinating a number of Palestinian leaders.

Hence Senator Percy's mission aims at preventing Israel from launching an attack against the Arabs after it almost completely swallowed the territories it occupied in the 1967 aggression by officially annexing Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and actually annexing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Camp David accords (?gave) this annexation a contractual character. However, the contract was between sides who have no right of contract to someone else's rights -- the rights of the Palestinian and Syrian peoples.

When Israel's decision to annex the Golan was discussed at Senator Percy's meeting with the acting prime minister and foreign minister of Israel and the acting minister of information, the American senator denounced this decision. He described it as contravention of all international laws and norms. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad was thinking of America's stance at the Security Council when he renewed Kuwait's call to the major powers to shoulder their moral responsibilities concerning Israel's decision, especially during the Security Council's current debates on this subject.

When Senator Percy was asked at the meeting [in Kuwait] about his country's policy on the Middle East crisis, he said the Reagan administration is working to find a homeland for the Palestinians.

He added that the American policy strives to achieve all-embracing and lasting peace in the region, and that such a peace demands guaranteeing the rights of all countries in the region to live in peace. Answering a question on why America supports Israel despite America's many interests in the Arab world, he said: The United States tries to follow a balanced policy in the Middle East. It stands by Israel because Israel has been in existence for a long time and because it was created by the United Nations. He added that the political, economic and military assistance America extends to Israel is aimed at maintaining Israel's survival.

Senator Percy did not use geographical language when he said the Reagan administration is working to find a Palestinian homeland. It is clear from Israel's declared plans that this homeland could be anywhere except on any part of the Palestinian territory. As for his words that the aim of America's political, economic and military assistance to Israel is to ensure Israel's survival, these words are somewhat exaggerated. Israel, whose survival America wants to ensure, has annexed Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and is on its way to annexing the West Bank, Gaza and probably southern Lebanon. In the American political dictionary, does ensuring Israel's survival mean ensuring its freedom to expand, to annex, to kill, to intimidate and to destroy?

The oddest statement made to date in justifying the blind bias toward Israel is Senator Percy's: America stands by Israel because it has been in existence for a long time. Israel was created in 1948. Is 33 years a long period in the life of states? (?Moreover) the Arab states were in existence before Israel. According to this logic, the Arab states should have received greater support.

SAUDI ARABIA

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL MEETS FOREIGN MINISTER

LD191144 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1110 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Riyadh, 19 Jan (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, this morning met with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas Veliotes, who is currently visiting the kingdom. They discussed bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

Received by Fahd

LD191230 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1152 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Riyadh, 19 Jan (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, this afternoon received U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas Veliotes. The Saudi Ambassador to the United States, Shaykh Faysal al-Hujaylan, and the U.S. ambassador to the kingdom attended the meeting.

EUROPEAN RETICENCE ON ISRAEL RESOLUTION ASSAILED

LD161506 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Jan 82

["Event and Comment Program" presented by Hashim Abdu Hashim]

[Text] Once more, the UN Security Council has adjourned until next week its deliberations on the Israeli encroachment on the Syrian Arab territories in the Golan. Once more we wonder: Would the UN Security Council have been so reluctant to adopt a firm and decisive resolution against Israel had the Arabs of the Fes summit come out with better results than they did?

Indeed, there is a close link between our conditions as Arabs and the hesitant and weak stands of the UN Security Council. But these countries, particularly those of Western Europe, will be making a grave mistake if they believe our divided condition gives them sufficient pretexts to procrastinate or be hesitant in the manner in which they behaved during the UN Security Council meetings.

The Arab countries do not want these European countries to fight Israel on their behalf. They do not want them to open their arsenals to meet the requisites of our confrontation with Israel. They do not want them to throw Israel into the sea. All the Arabs want of these countries is to show respect for their own membership of the United Nations and to side with justice and neutrality and to realize that Israel would not have gone so far with its challenges had it faced firm and decisive stands from these countries.

We do not understand what interest these countries help to serve by causing this deadlock in the situation with the mounting tension and growing danger in the region.

We are extremely surprised by the stands being taken these days -- stands which can only indicate that these countries are insincere in their commitments and are oblivious to the effects these stands will have on their relations with the Arab countries and the harm they will bring to their interests in the long term.

We had hoped and continue to hope that the UN Security Council will understand the true nature of the just Arab demands, demands which do not go beyond making an actual contribution to the peace and stability process in the region instead of leaving things to get worse with the passage of time and the mounting of danger.

Those who believe that the maintenance of the syndrome of negotiations will give the other parties the opportunity to realize objective results by virtue of the current moves, will soon discover that Israel is unlikely to respond at all, that the results of these moves are well-known in advance, and that reaching a radical comprehensive solution is completely impossible at present.

In view of this, the adjournment this time should act as the final chance for the UN Security Council member countries and precisely the West European countries, to realize that their calculations are not precise, that their line of thinking does not go beyond the realm of illusion and that supporting the Arab resolution will be advantageous and will not, as they claim, drive Israel into further adventures.

The time when they could pursue such tactics against us has gone. They must condemn the Israeli actions or they will lose everything.

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD COMMENTS ON PERCY STATEMENTS

GF201034 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0610 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Jan (WAM) -- The UAE paper AL-ITTIHAD has stressed that Arab countries "are not a market for selling words."

In an editorial, the paper commented on the statement made by Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in which he noted the desire of the Arab countries to achieve a comprehensive peace, and on his remarks to a closed seminar on the need for the creation of a Palestinian state. The paper stated that "despite the implications he has given to this peace desired by Arab countries, Percy's statements are worthy of our attention and discussion, particularly since he represents a quiet and sane opinion amid the chaos of U.S. policy."

The paper called on Sentor Percy to repeat what he said in the closed seminar on the Palestinian state "before the committee he chairs and before the Senate of which he is an influential member, and raise this to the U.S. Government, which he claims is not biased toward Israel. We disagree with Senator Percy and all other senators on this very point."

AL-ITTIHAD noted Percy's attempt to compare the U.S. weapons provided to the enemy with the U.S. weapons provided to some Arab countries and rejected this comparison because the Arab countries have never used these weapons for aggression against anybody -- unlike the Zionist enemy. Moreover, the enemy gets all the weapons it wants, whereas Arab countries get their weapons at a very slow rate.

The paper concluded by asking if these facts are hidden from Percy. The paper also wondered if Percy knows that another U.S. senator announced yesterday that "Israel's security is equal to U.S. national interests." The paper has added: "We do not know which Israel the Americans are talking about: Is it the Israel of the partition, the Israel of 1948, the Israel of 1967 or the Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates? When Washington answers this question we can then say that Percy's statements on the Palestinian issue and the national Palestinian homeland are meaningful. However, until this happens we must declare that our countries are not a market for selling words."

YAR

PDRY DELEGATION ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE 19 JAN

JN191435 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Salih Munassar as-Siyayli, member of the Political Bureau and head of the State Security Committee; 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, secretary of the Supreme People's Presidium; and Muhammad Haytham, deputy chief of staff in the southern part of the homeland; arrived this morning in San'a' for a short visit.

In a statement to SABA', Salih as-Siyayli expressed his pleasure at visiting the northern part of the homeland. He said he is carrying a message to Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, from his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee.

The message deals with consultations and coordination between the leaderships of the two parts in light of the recent agreements concluded during the visit of Brother President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to the southern part.

Welcoming them were Lt Col Husayn ad-Daf'i, presidential adviser for unity affairs; Lt Col (Ghalib al-Qami), head of the central apparatus of national security; Lt Col Muhammad Muqbil 'Awn, deputy chief of staff for training affairs, and Muhammad al-'Ammari, director of the Unity Affairs Office.

'ALI, SHARON CONCLUDE TALKS, REACH AGREEMENT

NC192025 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1957 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jan (MENA) -- At 2100 Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Ari'el Sharon and the members of the two delegations emerged from the meeting and met with newsmen. Ambassador Tahir Shash read the following joint statement on the results of the meetings of the third round of the joint Egyptian-Israeli higher committee:

The Egyptian and Israeli delegations in the joint higher committee, led by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, met in Cairo 17-19 January 1982.

The two delegations discussed subjects of common interest in an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation. The subjects on which agreement was reached were signed. The two sides noted with full satisfaction the agreement signed on 18 January 1982 regarding the purchase of property and installations in southern Sinai.

It has been decided to hold the next meeting of the joint higher committee in Israel on 15 March.

After Ambassador Tahir Shash read the joint statement, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali delivered a speech in which he said: I would like to thank Mr Ari'el Sharon and the members of the Israeli delegation for the constructive discussions and the method which prevailed in our talks in the past 3 days -- talks which ended in the agreement we signed a few minutes ago. I would like to say a few words about this agreement. It solves most of the problems which were the subject of discussion by the subcommittees during their 42 meetings. I consider this great progress and a great success.

On my behalf and on behalf of Mr Sharon I express my appreciation to the members of the subcommittees. I also register my thanks to Mr Sharon and the members of the Israeli delegation for the efforts they exerted to reach this agreement.

MENA GIVES DETAILS OF 19 JAN SINAI AGREEMENT

NC192213 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jan (MENA) -- MENA has learned that the agreement signed today by the Egyptian and Israeli sides contains the points discussed during this round on which agreement was reached.

Among the points agreed upon are the following:

1. A committee of technical experts from the two countries will visit the Bi'r Tabah area next week. This is the area where there is disagreement regarding about 600 meters of frontier. The committee will attempt to demarcate the frontier there in accordance with markers placed under the border agreement of 1906 and not in accordance with any events mentioned in history books, since the basis agreed upon the in Camp David accords is the 1906 border agreement and not any view or events seen by the other side.

2. A committee of experts from the two sides will visit the Rafah area on 24 or 31 January to study the town and draw the frontier in accordance with the previous frontier line under the 1906 border agreement and to solve problems that may face some individuals and to compensate them.

It is known that the frontier passes through the center of the town, thus harming a few people.

3. An Egyptian press delegation will visit Nuwaybi', Dhahab and Ra's Nasrani in southern Sinai on 15 February for inspection.

4. Egyptian technical teams will visit the southern Sinai on 25 February and will stay in the installations which were purchased by Egypt.

5. The joint military committee will meet on 31 January in Israel.

It has also been learned that there was full agreement on total withdrawal from all the Egyptian lands, including Tiran and Sanafir, and that the Egyptian flag will be raised over them on 25 April.

It was also agreed that an Egyptian delegation will inspect northern Sinai soon and that the governor of northern Sinai will pay a visit to the occupied area in northern Sinai during the coming weeks to meet with the people and visit the villages to get acquainted with them as well as their utilities, services, transportation and electricity needs preparatory to the purchase of existing installations in them to ensure continued operation.

Sharon and the delegation accompanying him will leave Cairo tomorrow morning on their way back overland through Port Said.

'ALI, SHARON HOLD JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE

NC192127 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2035 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jan (MENA) -- Ari'el Sharon, the Israeli defense minister and head of the Israeli side in the joint committee, then made a statement. He said: As Kamal Hasan 'Ali said, our talks were very fruitful. During these talks most of the problems were resolved. Although there are no problems now that require solution in the near future, we decided to have another meeting of the joint higher committee in Israel on 15 March to discuss developments. He said: We think we are moving forward and our aim is peace.

He added that the talks were held in a constructive and brotherly atmosphere and in a method dominated by cooperation.

'Ali and Sharon then replied to newsmen's questions. The first question was about the problem of Rafah and about the basis and principles on which the problem of the border there will be resolved. 'Ali replied: It is not a problem. The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty stipulates that the international borders between the two countries will be the Egyptian international borders under the 1906 treaty -- that is, Egypt's international borders during the British Mandate on Palestine. Therefore, we go back to it and take it as the basis. If there are some differences, these are technical and can be discussed by technical people from both countries.

Sharon then said: I would like to stress that the frontier in the Rafah area is very clear, and there is no problem pertaining to Rafah. However, the two sides found that the frontier goes through the town, and therefore, it has been decided to form a technical committee to visit the area next Sunday to look into difficulties that may face people in the future.

In reply to a question on the positive achievements made during this round of meetings of the Egyptian-Israeli higher committee, Sharon said: We discussed in an atmosphere of friendship and full clarity some subjects and what was left for us by the subcommittees. All the problems were solved with full agreement and cooperation between us. This is the most important positive achievement in our talks.

Replying to the same question, 'Ali said: I cannot add anything else to this.

Answering a question on who will supervise the islands of Tiran and Sanafir, the Israeli defense minister said: I will discuss these details with Kamal Hasan 'Ali later. As the Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister has explained, we have reached a solution to all outstanding problems.

In reply to another question on today's meeting between President Husni Mubarak and both Sharon and 'Ali, Sharon said: I am happy about my meeting today with President Husni Mubarak. It was a very good and important meeting during which President Mubarak reaffirmed previous announcements and also Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's statements that both of our countries believe in peace and hope to achieve comprehensive peace in the Middle East area.

Sharon added: Both of our countries believe that the only way to achieve comprehensive peace is through the implementation of the provisions of the Camp David accords, to which Egypt and Israel are committed.

Regarding the same question 'Ali said that their meeting with President Mubarak today was very constructive and fruitful, and they discussed all the subjects pertaining to withdrawal from the Sinai before 25 April.

He added: We hope that the autonomy negotiations will resume soon and that they will arrive at a good conclusion that will eventually lead to comprehensive peace in the Middle East, as Mr Sharon said.

MINISTER REQUESTS EGYPTIAN PRISONER RELEASE

NC192138 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Cario, 19 Jan (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that during the meetings of the Egyptian-Israeli joint higher committee Egypt called for the release of Egyptian prisoners in Israeli jails.

He pointed out that Egypt submitted a complete list with the names and number of Egyptian prisoners to the Israeli delegation.

'Ali said that the Israeli side promised to release them.

RAFAH TALKS CONTINUE; 'ALI TO VISIT ISRAEL

NC191553 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jan (MENA) -- MENA has learned that the negotiations on the international borders in the Rafah and Bi'r Tabah areas will resume in Al-'Arish this Sunday on experts level and that an agreement is scheduled to be reached on them prior to the final Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai.

MENA has also learned that Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will visit Israel in the first half of March.

Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon is scheduled to meet tomorrow, Wednesday, with Port Said Governor Sayyid Sirhan on his return route by land to Israel.

MUBARAK RECEIVES ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER

NC191204 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1136 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jan (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this afternoon received at Al-'Urubah Palace Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason.

SHARON EXPRESSES SATISFACTION WITH MUBARAK TALK

NC191444 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jan (MENA) -- Following his meeting with President Mubarak today, Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said that the meeting was fruitful and that it was held in a good and friendly atmosphere. He added: It is encouraging to hear that Egypt, like Israel, is committed to the Camp David agreements, which are the path for the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

Sharon added: We are satisfied with everything we saw and (?with) the prevailing atmosphere. He expressed his firm belief that the two sides are on the right path and that "we are getting near to a real peace."

Concerning the measures which Israel intends to adopt for trust building between it and other parties which might join the peace process, the Israeli minister said: I assure you that we are on the right path leading to peace and that all are satisfied with the results achieved so far. The attainment of a comprehensive peace in the region is not ruled out.

'Ali had introduced Sharon to the reporters saying: I will leave it to the Israeli defense minister himself to brief you on his meeting with President Mubarak.

The deputy prime minister welcomed Sharon's visit and described it as constructive. He pointed out that all issues under discussion will be resolved during these 2 days.

MEDIA REFLECTS MUBARAK EMPHASIS ON PEACE PROCESS

NC200702 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 20 Jan 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The main theme discussed in Cairo's morning newspapers is yesterday's meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. In this respect, the papers highlight President Mubarak's affirmation that Egypt will adhere to the peace process and fully implement the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Egypt is also interested in the achievement of full autonomy in accordance to the Camp David agreements.

NDP NOMINATES MUBARAK FOR PARTY LEADERSHIP

NC191422 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Members of the National Democratic Party [NDP] General Congress in the Cairo governorate have unanimously agreed to nominate President Muhammad Husni Mubarak for the post of NDP Chairman.

The congress convened this morning under the chairmanship of Muhammad Rashwan, the minister of state for the People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs, and the secretary general of the NDP branch in the capital. More than 1,000 NDP leaders and members of the People's Assembly, Consultative Council and local councils attended the meeting.

The NDP leaders said that their support for the nomination of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak expresses the will and aspirations of the party's broad bases.

At the end of the meeting, Rashwan read the document of allegiance to President Husni Mubarak, in which he said:

[Begin recording] The Third General Congress of the National Democratic Party in the capital: We, the leaders of the NDP General Congress in the capital, who have met on Tuesday morning 24 Rabi' al-Awwal, corresponding to 19 January, under the chairmanship of the capital's secretary and in the presence of representatives of the party's general secretariat in Cairo, the bureaus' staff in the constituencies and members of the People's Assembly, Consultative Council and the local council in the governorate and youth and women leaders, out of faith in God and in all hope and determination to work for the march of democracy, which our great party supports, and out of a full conviction, unanimously declare our nomination of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak for the chairmanship of the NDP in order to realize the building of the homeland under conditions of peace, justice and freedom and the prosperity of the Egyptian man. Let our party be a giant under his leadership, a platform for which is right and a fortress for democracy. [end recording]

Rashwan said that the congress' recommendation will be submitted to the NDP General Congress to be held next Tuesday.

Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad'Din, the ministers and the NDP members of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council in Cairo, leaders of various organizations, NDP members and leaders attended the congress.

Similar congresses were today held in the governorates to discuss the nomination to the post of NDP chairman.

LABOR PARTY CHIEF MEETS MUBARAK FOR TALKS

NC181344 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib and Labor Party Leader Eng Ibrahim Shukri.

The Labor Party leader stated after the meeting that he discussed with the president some important domestic and foreign issues. He said the president wants to keep the opposition informed of developments. Shukri thinks everything he heard from the president was completely reassuring. Policies in which decisions will be taken, whether in the domestic or foreign fields, agree with our views, he said.

The Labor Party leader said there are many fields of cooperation between the opposition and the government, and the results of this cooperation will appear in the future. The opposition, he said, will present views and solutions for the country's problems, and this will be manifested clearly in the opposition's participation in the economic and other development spheres.

As for the seven points raised by the president, he said the Labor Party will present its views in this regard at the forthcoming economic conference.

On subsidies, he said that, like the government, the opposition wants to maintain the subsidies on basic commodities.

Regarding the President's forthcoming tour to the United States and Europe, Shukri said that the Labor Party, whether included in this trip or not, is fully confident that this tour will be in the interest of Egypt and peace.

Concerning the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to the area, he said the Labor Party is fully reassured regarding efforts exerted during these talks. We are in agreement on the principles announced by Egypt in this connection, he said.

Regarding the recent Israeli statements, Shukri said: We reaffirm the points which have been announced and to which Egypt adheres, and we consider them as basic and essential points.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 589

JN191641 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jan (INA) -- A military communique issued here today put total Iranian losses during the past 24 hours at 14 killed and 1 armored personnel carrier, 5 vehicles, 3 observation posts and 4 stockpiles of hardware destroyed. The communique, which was issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, explained that the military operations took place in the areas of Abadan, Khafajiyah [Susangerd], Mehran, Sumar, Shush and in front of Iraqi positions in Sayf Sa'd. The communique put Iraqi losses at three martyrs in all sectors.

Communique No 589 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operations theater last night and today, with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Five were killed and one vehicle and three observation posts destroyed in the Abadan area.
B. Three were killed and three vehicles destroyed in the Khafajiyah area.
C. Three were killed in the Mehran area.
D. Three were killed in the Sumar area.
E. One armored personnel carrier, one vehicle and two stockpiles of hardware were destroyed in the Shush area.
F. Two stockpiles of hardware were destroyed in Mimak opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 14 killed and 1 armored personnel carrier, 5 vehicles, 3 observation posts and 4 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses: Three martyrs in all sectors.

PRESIDENT CONFIRMS IRANIAN POW'S WELL TREATED

JN191920 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jan (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has again recommended that Iranian POW's, including Khomeyni guards, be given humanitarian treatment. He expressed satisfaction with the way these POW's have been treated.

In a dialogue aired by Baghdad television tonight with a number of officers who were decorated with the order of valor, President Saddam Husayn said that the Iraqi forces are treating Iranian POW's with honor and manliness, which is completely compatible with the values of mankind with which the Iraqis are armed, despite the bestiality to which Iran had resorted in killing Iraqi POW's.

The officers complained the Iraqi military communiques sometimes contain figures about Persian casualties which add up to much less than what they actually see.

OIL MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY ALGERIAN MAGAZINE

JN161427 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Algiers, 16 Jan (INA) -- Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim has called on the Arab oil-exporting countries to draw up a rational production program which serves the Arab nation's interests.

In statements published in the Algerian magazine EL MOUDJAHID today, the Iraqi oil minister added that such a program can expedite the establishment of a new world economic order which served the Third World states' interests and exerts pressure on the supporters of Zionist aggression against the Arab nation. He stressed that since all the Arab countries are being exposed to aggression, oil should be used as an effective strategic weapon to confront this aggression and defend Arab rights. He also stressed that an oil surplus weakens the Arab countries' political role on the international level.

Tayih 'Abd al-Karim criticized the Western states' allegations that the current world inflation is caused by high oil prices. He said that inflation existed before the oil prices went up and that the western economists had previously refuted these allegations since they were first made in 1974. He added that inflation is caused by the nature of the Western economic order which undergoes large lapses every now and then. He stressed that the disease is inherent in the body of the capitalist economic order.

He indicated that the developing states consider themselves a victim of this inflation and added that if the oil prices went up once, twice or three times, inflation would increase manifold. He also said that increasing oil prices would compensate for only a part of the losses resulting from the industrial states' continued inflation.

BRIEFS

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS MINISTER -- Religious Trusts Minister 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Ghafur was sworn in today before President Saddam Husayn on the occasion of his appointment to his new post. [Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Jan 82 JN]

EDITORIAL: U.S. FOREIGN POLICY GENERATES HATRED

JN191500 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 19 Jan p 4

[Editorial: "Cruel Irony"]

[Text] It is hard not to notice the cruel irony in the juxtaposition of two events this week: an American diplomat was shot in Paris, and the United States successfully fired its Trident ballistic missile. The contrast between the technical achievements of the United States and the political opposition it generates abroad (to the point of putting its diplomatic personnel at risk) is a contrast that reflects the deeper issue of the responsible or irresponsible use of power. The United States enters the 1980s as the most powerful country in the world, in technical, military and industrial terms. Yet it is also the country whose foreign policy seems to generate the greatest amount of international opposition, disgust and even hatred. Thus we have the irony of the United States perfecting an extraordinary missile that can be fired from a submarine and hit its target 6,400 miles away, while some anonymous person motivated by a combination of hatred and desperation shoots American diplomats on the streets of Paris.

That irony finds its greatest expression in the Middle East, where many Arab states look to the United States for military and economic ties but also fear the consequences of American policy on the Arab-Israeli issue. It would probably be safe to suggest, as we do, that we have not yet seen the full destructive implications of the many years of irresponsible American policies vis-a-vis the Palestinian issue and the greater Arab-Israeli conflict. One would hope that the people in charge of American foreign policy would devise positions on the Middle East that are more commensurate with the technical skills and self-preservation instincts that have produced such material marvels as the Trident missile. To produce Tridents while your diplomats are being shot down is not a reflection of success. We would hope that the American people would show signs of dealing with this contradiction in a forceful and serious manner, for their own good above all.

NEW PRESS ASSOCIATION COUNCIL FORMED, CRITICIZED

JN161138 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 16 Jan 82 p 24

[Text] Amman -- A meeting was held at the professional associations' complex yesterday attended by 76 members out of the 150 who are registered in the press association.

The association's council was formed by electing the following by acclamation: Rakan al-Majali, president; Khadir Nassar from REUTER, Hanna Nasr from AL-URDUN, 'Awni Badr from PETRA, Fakhri Abu Hamdah from FARIS and Ahmad 'Alawi from AL-FAJR AL-IQTISADI, as representatives of the press establishments; Mahmud al-Husani, Fawwaz Kalaldah, Muhammad Abu Ghawsh, 'Abdallah Hamdan and 'Akif Hijazi as representatives of the editorial staff.

Previously, 70 journalists working in Jordanian press establishments had sent a memorandum to the competent authorities and the Jordanian Press Association in which they stated that they would suspend their membership in the association until a new law organizing the profession of journalism and regulating membership is issued. This stand has been adopted because government employees and those not connected to journalism are now the majority of the members in the general assembly. Among the 76 who formed the quorum were 50 government employees. As for the remaining members, most of them are not in the working press.

PETRA summoned all its correspondents abroad to attend the meeting and form the quorum.

Those working in the Jordanian press establishments such as AR-RA'Y, AD-DUSTUR, AL-LIWA', AL-BAYT AL-'ARABI, AKHBAR AL-'USBU and the JORDAN TIMES did not attend the meeting.

AD-DUSTUR Critical

JN161915 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 16 Jan 82 pp 24, 21

[Article by Hakim in the "With Life and People" column entitled "To Whom Does This Association Belong?"]

[Text] The press association elections yesterday have established the fact that without any doubt the major press establishments in Jordan and their "professional" journalists from chief editors to writers, commentators and editors are not important to journalism, that their role is unnecessary and unessential to the future of journalism in this country and that all their votes have no influence in the formation of the association.

Proof of this is that our colleagues at the official Jordanian News Agency met yesterday with a few of their supporters, in the absence of the press and the journalists and succeeded in electing, by acclamation, a president and a council for the association, thus proving to all concerned that it is possible to establish a press association without journalists!

Who is responsible for this tragicomical situation?

Certainly not those who went to the ballot boxes yesterday, for they were only interested in securing and preserving any material and moral booty afforded them by the stupid Ottoman law, for which they were not responsible. So why should they not exploit it to the maximum and, in fact, fight to preserve it.

As for the press establishments and their journalists, who constitute the "main" body of true journalism in this country, they are not responsible for yesterday's "theatrical." They have been trying for years to achieve a reform in the association by changing its law, but no one listened to them. When they gave up hope on the reform, they had no choice but to boycott the elections so as not to get involved in a situation which must not be allowed to deteriorate any further, and in the hope that this boycott would be an incentive for the competent authorities to intervene to correct matters.

But it seems government action came a bit late. For while the government is graciously engaged in issuing a new law for the press association, the association was "abducted" yesterday by factions whose interest lies in opposing change and maintaining the status quo.

What is to be done?

Can any sensible person allow REUTER to remain in the new council, representing the national Jordanian press establishments just because a law issued in 1953 considered it a "press establishment" just like AR-RA'Y and AD-DUSTUR?

Can any sensible person accept the fact that the seats of the major papers in the association will be occupied by an infant's magazine and expect such a magazine to develop the journalistic profession?

Can any sensible person accept the fact that the press association cards be carried by estate commission agents, unemployed persons and government officials who have nothing to do with the press, just because they obtained these cards in the absence of an internal bylaw and amid the chaos which the association has been experiencing since its establishment?

We are not out to defame anyone. Those who took part in the elections yesterday are respected friends and colleagues. We are only concerned about the honor of the profession. It hurts our professional feelings to see journalism turned into a market for every Tom, Dick and Harry. Furthermore, we, as press establishments that have struggled for 20 years to build a first class press in this country and to train scores of journalists who now occupy high position in the Arab press, refuse to humbly wait outside the doors of the press association for admission!

All we and the journalists want is a fair deal.

It is unfair and unreasonable to include everyone in the association, upset balances and standards and treat novices, who have joined the press simply to secure a home, a free air ticket or a health insurance card with those who stay awake all night determined to produce newspapers of the highest standard in the Arab world.

Continuation of this comedy is an injustice to Jordan itself as much as it is an injustice to journalism and journalists. Those who yesterday occupied the leading seats of journalism have assumed more responsibilities than they can shoulder, because they are incapable of engendering any new benefit or defending the profession or those working in it from any harm. Therefore, the government is requested to ignore yesterday's "incident" and all the clamor that may arise motivated by greed and desires, and issue the new law which it has promised in order to meet the requirements of the press and fulfill Jordan's aspirations for a safe future for all its people.

We believe that any delay in or postponement of this law will mean the continuation of the present "chaos" and the continued acceptance of members under the present law so that in 10 years we will witness a press association composed of all the readers!

UPDATE ON SAM MISSILE INCIDENT AT AL-BIQA'

NC191118 Paris AFP in English 1108 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Beirut, 19 Jan (AFP) -- The Phalangists' Voice of Lebanon radio reported later that a total of five Israeli fighters circled Beirut and then headed back to base along the coast.

The radio said that the Syrian SAM-6 missiles were fired from a battery outside Kafr Zabad, just north of the main Beirut-Damascus highway and 60 kms (40 miles) from the Israeli border.

DEFENSE MINISTERS DISCUSSES SECURITY CONCERNS

NC191827 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Around 1700 today, [former] President Camille Sham'un received Defense Minister Joseph Skaf. Minister of Public Works and Transport Ilyas al-Hirawi then joined the meeting.

Minister Skaf said: We discussed the conditions of the Defense Ministry, the rebuilding of the Army and the situation in Zahlah and Al-Biqa'.

He added: The Army cannot now undertake the task of security throughout Lebanon, but it is capable of doing so in Beirut and its suburbs, albeit in a gradual manner.

Skaf further said: There is a security plan drawn up by the Followup Committee stipulating that the Lebanese security forces take over the markets and the contact lines. However, this plan has not been implemented, and, unfortunately, the Followup Committee did not meet to discuss the subject.

VOL CLAIMS ADF MANDATE EXTENDED FOR 6 MONTHS

NC192058 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Sources of the Arab League have stated that today the League renewed the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon, which consist of Syrian soldiers, for 6 more months.

An agreement on this decision was reached at the request of Lebanon at a meeting of the ambassadors at the Arab League, which is headquartered in Tunis.

ADF, PALESTINIANS CLASH IN SOUTH BEIRUT

NC192031 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Heavy bursts of machinegunfire were heard in Burj al-Barajinah area in the capital's southern suburb approximately 1/2 hour ago. The sound of two explosions was also heard in the same area at 1945 tonight.

According to preliminary reports, a clash has taken place between a patrol of the Arab Deterrent Forces and Palestinian armed personnel near Burj al-Barajinah camp. There have been no details about this clash.

PERCY ARRIVES IN BEIRUT FROM DAMASCUS

NC191810 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, arrived in Beirut from Damascus this evening. He left for the presidential palace, where he was received at 1930 by Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus in the presence of the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon.

BUTRUS, PERCY DISCUSS SECURITY CONCERNS

NC192053 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus resumed his discussions with Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Charles Percy at a dinner banquet which U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon hosted tonight at his residence in Al-Yarzi.

These discussions are taking place at a time when diplomatic circles fear a detiorating military situation between Syria and Israel starting in Lebanon following the revival of the Syrian missile crisis after Israeli warplanes flew today over Al-Biqa' valley and two SAM's were fired in their direction.

Percy arrived in Beirut from Damascus at 1910 tonight and went immediately to B'abda Palace, where he met with Minister Fu'ad Butrus in one of the palace lobbies in the presence of the U.S. ambassador. The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the discussions lasted 35 minutes and dealt with generalities only.

Following the meeting at the palace, Ambassador Dillon said: I invited Minister Butrus to dinner at my house to continue the discussions because Percy was late in arriving in Beirut. He was scheduled to arrive at 1800.

On arrival at the presidential palace at 1910, Senator Percy said that he will speak to the reporters on his meetings with the officials before leaving Beirut, as he did in the capitals which he visited so far. Asked whether he will meet with Yasir 'Arafat, Percy answered in the negative.

President Sarkis will meet with the U.S. official at 0830 tomorrow to review the situation in Lebanon and the region and the U.S. stand on the Lebanese crisis in the light of recent developments.

Senator Percy will meet with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan before he leaves the Lebanese capital at noon tomorrow.

U.S. EMBASSY RECEIVES BOOBYTRAP THREAT

NC191406 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The American Embassy in Beirut this afternoon received an anonymous telephone call warning that a boobytrapped car is parked near the embassy. Internal security forces have searched around the embassy but have found no suspect vehicle thus far. The necessary precautions have been taken.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRY SHUTDOWN THREATENED -- The president of the Lebanese Industrialists' Association, Fu'ad Abu Salih, stated last week that unless the Lebanese Government met the demands of Lebanon's war-battered industrial sector within the next two to three months, all factories in the country might close down in protest -- a move which would paralyze the already limping Lebanese economy. Speaking to MONDAY MORNING as an industrial dispute was raging in Tripoli between the owners and workers of the Ghandour Wood Factory, Abu Salih said that if the government did not meet a list of urgent demands submitted by the association, all factories in Lebanon would consider stopping work. [Excerpt] [Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 11-17 Jan 82 pp 33-37 NC]

ABU DHABI PAPER CITES RUMORS OF ABORTED COUP

NC201217 Paris AFP in English 1201 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 20 Jan (AFP) -- The ruling Syrian Ba'th Party referred for the second day running today in its official newspaper to "plots" and "internal and outside pressures" but failed to confirm rumours of an aborted coup d'etat.

AL-BA'TH said today that Syria had "made a firm stand" against "all plotting and internal and outside pressures", adding that the unidentified plotters were "forced to change their plans several times and to renew offensives aimed at changing this country's position".

Yesterday, the party mouthpiece spoke of recent "killings and sabotage", hinting an involvement of Bashir al-Jumayyil's Lebanese conservative forces.

While giving no confirmation of an uprising, AL-BA'TH said that plots against Syria were "natural", as Damascus had "not only prevented other Arab countries from joining in the Camp David peace process, but also caused the failure of the plotters plans."

Meanwhile the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-KHALIJ quoted reported rumours in Beirut that some 20 Syrian Air Force pilots and several officers of the armoured corps stationed around Damascus had taken part in the alleged aborted coup.

Quoting diplomatic sources in the Lebanese city, AL-KHALIJ said that the plan was for the air force to bomb the homes of President Hafiz al-Asad and his brother, a building where the Ba'th Party Central Committee was to hold a meeting, and several military headquarters. This attack was to be followed up by armoured vehicles.

Quoting the same sources, AL-KHALIJ said that a simultaneous coup had been planned in Libya.

The Abu Dhabi newspaper added that, speaking informally, Syrian officers had confirmed the aborted coup, charging that the United States was involved in the plot.

AL-BA'TH BLAMES INTERNAL UNREST ON PHALANGISTS

NC191748 Paris AFP in English 1737 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Beirut, 19 Jan (AFP) -- Speculation that a new wave of attacks was sweeping Syria increased today with the publication in the ruling Syrian Ba'th Party's newspaper Al-BA'TH of an article accusing "isolationist forces" of wreaking disorder in the country.

The article charged that "isolationist cliques in Lebanan -- the standard Syrian press term for the conservative Lebanese forces of Bashir al-Jumayyil -- "incoordination with the Muslim Brotherhood, are at the root of assassinations and sabotage in Syria.

"Syria will allow no one to plot against it nor to strike against its revolution," the article continued. "Their punishment will match the extent of their plans."

Observers here noted that, according to rumors in Beirut and Amman over the past few days, new violence has erupted in Syria recently.

Conservative Phalangist press organs in Lebanon have reported that a plot against the Ba'th regime was uncovered at the last minute within the Syrian Armed Forces, leading to numerous arrests.

VOL RADIO CLAIMS DISTURBANCES IN ALEPPO

NC191809 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Special information received by the Voice of Lebanon radio indicates that at exactly 1250 yesterday, a Syrian warplane exploded in Aleppo airspace over the Ash-Shahba' area in the north.

The pilot was killed and the causes of the explosion are not known. The information further indicates that fire broke out in 'Arif high school in As-Sabil quarter, resulting in heavy damage to the school and neighboring buildings. There were no casualties. Moreover, the Al-Jumayliyah road has been cut off by the special units, and the Qabr Hananu area was surrounded, as many explosions were heard in the area.

Yesterday morning also, a bomb exploded in a garbage dump in Jabal as-Sayyidah locality, killing two workers and wounding another. At 0900, a bomb exploded in a bus station in Bab an-Nayrab locality. A number of people were killed or wounded.

A state of fear and caution continued to prevail in Aleppo, compelling some inhabitants to leave their homes as a precautionary measure.

DAMASCUS REPORTS ISRAELI PLANES OVER LEBANON

JN191632 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Zionist warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Beirut and southern Lebanon today. The ground defenses intercepted them and forced them to flee.

Beirut radio reports that the new Israeli escalation comes as Lebanon is seeking to consolidate its situation on the Arab and international level against the Israeli scheme of expansion against Lebanon, particularly southern Lebanon.

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE FRONT MEETS 19 JAN

JN191925 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The National Progressive Front Central Command met at 1800 today under Comrade Mahmud al-Ayyubi, deputy chairman of the front. Discussion during this meeting dealt with political activity carried out by Syria recently at the Arab and international level and the positive results achieved by this activity. The National Progressive Front Command expressed pride in Syria's pan-Arab stand to protect the Arab nation's rights and to support its steadfastness.

The Central Command then discussed the general economic situation in the country. The command listened to a report by the comrade prime minister on overall economic activities. It also reviewed the necessary trends to implement economic and social plans.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SPEAKER RECEIVES PRC ENVOY

JN191402 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 19 Jan (SANA) -- People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi received the PRC ambassador in Damascus at 1100 today.

At the outset of the meeting, the ambassador offered his personal congratulations and conveyed the regards of the chairman of the PRC National People's Congress to Az-Zu'bi on his election as People's Assembly speaker.

The ambassador praised the good relations linking the two countries and assemblies. He discussed the issue of the Golan Heights, asserting that Israel's annexation of the Golan constitutes an aggressive and expansionist occupation. He added that such an act cannot be supported by all the world peoples and states calling for world justice and peace. He affirmed his country's stand of support for the just Arab issue, pointing out that the United States supports world racism, is hostile to the peoples' just causes and is the leader of world imperialism.

He pointed out that Israel would not dare carry out its aggressive practices without U.S. support.

Then the People's Assembly speaker thanked the ambassador for his congratulations and visit, expressing the Syrian people's appreciation for the PRC's support for Arab issues. He touched on the current situation in the region and the PRC's stands against Israel's recent measures as manifested by its decision to annex the Golan with U.S. support.

Discussion also dealt with bilateral relations, particularly parliamentarian relations. Az-Zu'bi requested the ambassador to convey his regards to the chairman of the PRC's National People's Congress.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON U.S.-ISRAELI COORDINATION

JN181143 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 18 Jan (SANA) -- TISHRIN has stressed that all the events that have and will take place in the region come as part of a comprehensive coordination between the imperialist and Zionist entities. The differences declared from time to time between the U.S. and Zionist partners, if they exist at all, are merely differences in timing.

In a commentary today, the paper adds: The U.S. role in the Security Council to cover Zionist aggression and secure its protection, not only defies international will and encourages aggression, but also conflicts with all international resolutions and documents which the U.S. administration always claims to defend.

The paper goes on to say: Despite this, some people stupidly wonder if the United States can play a positive role in the search for a just peace in the region, even after the head of the U.S. administration has declared a commitment to approve any Israeli decision or viewpoint.

The paper adds: By its talk of an alleged Soviet danger, Israel is trying to implement all its aggressive aims, and the United States, through its various pressures, is trying to force the Arab countries to yield completely and capitulate. What encourages the United States to continue this policy is the nonexistence of a serious stand threatening its interests in the region.

TISHRIN concludes: While waiting for the Arabs to draw up a strategy for joint Arab action, the importance of Syria's role in facing the imperialist-Zionist onslaught becomes apparent. There also emerges the importance of the Syrian move on the Arab and international levels as crowned by the visit to Moscow and the identical viewpoints that emerged regarding a unified opinion on the need to face recent developments in the region and the great importance attached to the current political consultations between Syria and the USSR within the context of the friendship and cooperation treaty, which forms an impregnable strategic barrier in the face of the imperialist-Zionist aggression as well as a consolidation of the intrinsic power of Syria, the Arab nation's confrontation, vanguard first defense line.

KHADDAM RECEIVES LEBANESE TOURISM MINISTER

JN181248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this morning received Marwan Hamadah, Lebanese minister of tourism, and Tawfiq Sultan, member of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party's leadership. The talks dealt with the current situation in Lebanon and in the Arab region.

PRIME MINISTER AL-KASM INVITED TO VISIT YAR

JN171957 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1948 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 17 Jan (SANA) -- Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm has received a letter from YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani inviting him to visit the YAR. The invitation was accepted and the date of the visit will be fixed later. The letter was delivered to the prime minister today by the YAR ambassador in Damascus.

IDF SPOKESMAN DENIES TYRE OVERFLIGHTS

TA200809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The UNIFIL spokesman has reported that this morning the terrorists directed antiaircraft fire at Israeli aircraft flying over Tyre. The IDF spokesman has denied this, saying that no air force planes flew there this morning.

He also denied a UNIFIL spokesman announcement that an IDF force has, in the last few nights, carried out training activity in two abandoned villages in the western sector of the Christian enclave in southern Lebanon.

MILITARY REPORTER ON SYRIAN MISSILE SITUATION

TA192141 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, notes that since the Syrians introduced the missiles into the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region at the end of last April they have fired missiles in the direction of manned air force aircraft on one occasion, 12 May. The aircraft were not hit but later the Syrians fired missiles and shot down four pilotless planes.

The last aerial incident with the Syrians took place at the end of July, 5 days after the cease-fire with the terrorists in southern Lebanon took effect. At that time, Israeli Air Force planes shot down a Syrian MiG-25. Now, there are five SAM-6 mobile batteries on Lebanese and Syrian territory. Near the border with Lebanon there are eight batteries of SAM-2, SAM-3 and SAM-6 missiles.

BEGIN REPORTEDLY COMPLAINS TO REAGAN

TA191722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] In a letter he sent to the U.S. President today, Prime Minister Menahem Begin complains about misunderstandings that accompanied the signing of the memorandum of strategic understanding. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that Mr Begin also expressed his views of the issues of autonomy and the situation on the northern border in the letter. The prime minister spoke with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today. Our correspondent reports that both want to guarantee that the participation of the four European countries in the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers will be based only on the camp david agreements and will not be a conditional participation.

Further Details

TA200815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The prime minister has promised President Reagan that so long as the diplomatic effort continues, Israel will not use force unless provoked. This is included in a message sent by Mr Begin to President Reagan in reply to the letter the latter had sent prior to Alexander Haig's visit.

The prime minister wrote that Israel has made great efforts and exercised maximum patience becase the U.S. President had asked that his representatives be allowed to solve the missile crisis through political means. Mr Begin also repeated the commitment to complete the Sinai evacuation.

Radio Report

TA200913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Begin also wrote President Reagan that Israel will accept no arrangement for Judaea and Samaria except for the autonomy plan. He wished to remind President Reagan that at Camp David, Israel rejected President as-Sadat's suggestion that the Palestinians be given self-determination.

BEGIN DELAYS APPROVING MFO PARTICIPATION

TA191129 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent 'Uzu Benziman]

[Text] The delay in permitting European countries to participate in the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] has not resulted from the Foreign Ministry having had insufficient time to peruse the letters received from the four countries (as Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir argued at the latest Cabinet session), but rather from the prime minister's objection to their text. His opposition was expressed after Foreign Ministry officials had already accepted them.

The letters from the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the Netherlands were delivered to Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche last Wednesday. At that time the Foreign Ministry announced that they would be brought before the Cabinet in its session held 2 days ago, and the Cabinet will then take a stand on them. The letters were to have been discussed the day before yesterday, but the Cabinet did not discuss them because Mr Shamir explained that for lack of time experts from his ministry had not had time to examine the letters and analyze them.

However, a private examination carried out by me yesterday shows that the explanation provided by the foreign minister to the Cabinet does not actually reflect the true reason for the postponement of the debate on the inclusion of the four countries in the MFO. The real reason for this delay is Mr Begin's refusal to approve the letters. This has occurred after earlier contacts between the Israeli Foreign Ministry and the U.S. State Department (which was given the drafts of the four countries' letters) during which Israel received the proposed formulation but did not make it clear that it objects to it.

The transmittal of the letters to the Foreign Ministry's director general last Wednesday was to have been the final stage in a long series of contacts held between the capitals of Israel, the United States, Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands, discussing the text of those letters. Israeli Foreign Ministry officials who handled the issue gave their consent to the final formulation, or at least did not adamantly demand an alteration thereof. It was this that allowed the director general to receive the letters. Only then were the letters handed over to the prime minister, who subsequently found that one of the passages is not acceptable to Israel.

This paragraph mentions the sequence of events involving the approaches and reactions having to do with the four countries' participation in the MFO, and among others they also mentioned the declarations published at the time along with their original announcements of their participation. These declarations, which recalled the view of the EEC countries as expressed in the Venice declaration were the main cause of Jerusalem's dismay and objection to their incorporation within the MFO. As a manifestation of this objection, the United States and Israel formulated a new "declaration of principles" setting the rules for the establishment of the MFO, emphasizing it as the natural outcome of the Camp David accords and the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

The four countries were asked to approve the declarations of principles, which they failed to do, dispatching instead their four letters which were given to the Foreign Ministry director general last Wednesday.

When the text of the four letters was discussed between those four countries and the United States, their content was supplied to the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry. According to one version, the Foreign Ministry wished to introduce a few alterations to their text, but did not make it absolutely clear that without those amendments those letters would be unacceptable to Israel. According to another version, the ministry had not announced the need for amendments. At any rate, when the letters were given to the Foreign Ministry, the ambassadors of the four countries expressed their view that the text of the letters was acceptable to Israel and would be endorsed by the Cabinet. The ministry nevertheless officially continued to announce that it will be within the Cabinet's jurisdiction to decide on whether or not the text of the letters was acceptable.

When Alexander Haig was in Jerusalem late last week, he was surprised to hear that the prime minister opposed the text of the letters, which had apparently been earlier agreed upon by the Foreign Ministry officials. Haig pleaded with Begin to remove his objection and approve the participation of the four in the MFO. So far Mr Begin has not yet complied with the secretary of state's request.

Presently urgent consultations are underway between Jerusalem and Washington in an attempt to find a way out of this maze. Israel wants the letters amended, or, alternatively, that a clarification be appended to them which would somehow neutralize the mention of their original declaration (which emphasizes their adherence to the Venice declaration). The United States is seeking a way to set Israel's mind at rest, but still not harm the prestige of the four countries.

It is because of these deliberations that Mr Shamir refrained from bringing the text of the four countries' letters to the Cabinet 2 days ago.

LINOWITZ BRINGS MESSAGE FROM MUBARAK TO BEGIN

TA200856 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0840 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Bulletin]

[Text] Former U.S. autonomy negotiator Sol Linowitz has brought Prime Minister Menahem Begin a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. This was reported by Linowitz at the end of a 45-minute meeting with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this morning.

Linowitz had arrived in Israel from Egypt where he had met with Husni Mubarak. His trip to the region has been described as private.

Further Report

TA201023 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Ambassador Sol Linowitz, the former U.S. delegate to the autonomy negotiations, believes that Egypt's and Israel's positions have not changed although both countries are still committed to reaching an agreement. He was speaking to reporters in Jerusalem after having conferred with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. He had arrived from Cairo.

In his opinion it is still possible to reach an autonomy agreement, but probably not before April. If the United States is a full partner to the negotiations, this might be highly conducive to reaching an agreement.

Linowitz will confer with the prime minister tomorrow and will deliver to him a verbal message from the Egyptian president. He told our correspondent, Alan Ben-'Ami, that the message contains some substantial statements.

SHARON-MUBARAK MEETING IN CAIRO REPORTED

TA192003 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today gave his commitment to Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon that Egypt would not deviate from the Camp David accords even after the withdrawal from the Sinai. President Mubarak said that Egypt would continue to participate in the autonomy talks and it would also try and reach a natural solution, as Mubarak phrased it.

Minister Sharon toured the Egyptian Army's staff and command school. Upon taking their leave, the school commander told the defense minister: We met in war and we met in peace, I prefer peace. Our correspondent in Cairo, Ron Ben-Yishay reports:

[Begin videotape] The main result of the meeting today between the Egyptian president and the defense minister was an agreement to the effect that there is no need to accelerate the autonomy talks. While the U.S. secretary of state is investing a great deal of effort to accelerate these talks, the Egyptian and Israeli Governments believe that the talks on the autonomy may be concluded after April 1982. President Mubarak demonstratively promised Minister Sharon that Egypt would not aid in searching for any replacement to the Camp David accords. Nothing will move us away from Camp David, President Mubarak stated. It seems that the Israeli Government accepts this promise and commitment literally, and as of now Israel is in no rush either regarding the autonomy talks.

Another topic that came up in the meeting was the situation in Lebanon. President Mubarak is worried about a possible flareup in the north. However, he hastened to promise Minister Sharon that Egypt, even after April, would remain interested in peace and that problems should be solved through peaceful means.

Minister Sharon promised that Israel would not initiate a flareup in the north. However, it would retaliate if the terrorists launched a war of attrition.

A short time ago, Ministers Sharon and 'Ali signed a series of agreements on the issue of normalization. It appears that upon the conclusion of the visit, more trust prevails between Egypt and Israel than 2 days ago. [end videotape]

Sharon To Return 20 Jan

TA200527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The defense minister will return from Egypt today. On his way back he will visit Port Said. Our correspondent in Cairo, Shim'on Schiffer, has learned that Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sason will soon come to Israel to participate in a Cabinet debate on relations with Egypt.

Our correspondent adds that the normalization agreements Sharon signed explicitly state that Egypt would allow Israel to evacuate equipment from northern Sinai even after April. It is similarly stipulated that Israeli tourists will be able to arrive in Ofira by sea from Elat. The main travel route in the Sinai will be open to all types of motorized vehicles from Israel.

Egyptian sources have reported that the dispute over the location of the international boundary in the Elat vicinity involves an area of some 600 square meters.

On autonomy, Sharon made it clear to the Egyptian foreign minister that Israel will not accept a formulation that would make possible granting the Palestinians self-determination as part of self-rule.

THREE MORNING PAPERS REACT TO CAIRO TALKS

TA200630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Review of the morning press editorials]

[Text] HA'ARETZ, independent, is pleased with the outcome of the Cairo talks, saying that they helped to solve a number of issues that were affecting relations and they deepened the understanding with the Egyptian leadership. For her part, Israel should not interpret the Egyptian agreement to dismantle equipment after the April deadline as a chance to delay this part of the evacuation. There is enough time to get it all out now if the proper effort is made, says the paper.

The left-wing MAPAM opposition paper, 'AL HAMISHMAR, is not so confident about the outcome of the Cairo talks. There is little that is new or surprising, says the paper. What is clear is that the Egyptians are not keen on promoting the autonomy agreement. The technical and organizational arrangements reached in Cairo make welcome news, but that does not help our concern about the future of the political process after April 27th, says 'AL HAMISHMAR.

HAMODI'A of the Coalition's Agudat Yisra'el Party says it is up to Egypt to prove in the most convincing manner possible that there is no room for fear and that there will be no change after April. Words alone here will not suffice; Egypt has to push forward the normalization process in the key spheres, says HAMODI'A.

ARENS INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

TA191343 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Interview with Moshe Arens by Knesset correspondent Razi Barqay -- time, place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] Professor Arens, Cabinet ministers yesterday expressed their fear that the pre-April and the post-April Egypt will not be the same country. Does the information you possess and your impressions confirm these fears?

[Answer] I do not know if a sharp turning point should be expected on 27 April. However, the Egyptians now have a considerable incentive -- they are waiting for the return of the remaining third of the Sinai together with its airbases, Sharm ash-Shaykh and the Rafah approaches. When the remaining part of the Sinai is returned, when this incentive disappears, the Egyptian committee in the framework of the treaty they signed with the State of Israel will indeed not disappear. But in light of the fact that Egypt is now ruled by another leader -- who cannot, at least at this stage, be said to have the same commitment to relations and peace with Israel as that of the late President as-Sadat -- there is undoubtedly a fear that we may not see the same, uninterrupted and positive continuation that we hoped to see upon signing the treaty.

[Question] Does this fear not obligate us to reach a speedy solution, or speedy progress on the autonomy issue as long as the Sinai is in our hands?

[Answer] I think that all parties stand to gain from reaching an agreement in the near future and not extend things beyond the date of completing the Sinai withdrawal. However, it is said in English that it takes two to tango. In this case it takes three and it is not clear whether this is the Egyptian view as well.

[Question] I understand that the Egyptians believe more dancers are needed. They are today talking of Palestinian Arabs who should accept the autonomy formulations.

[Answer] I think that whoever paid attention to statements by Mubarak since he assumed power can notice that he is making and intends to continue to make a considerable effort to rebuild the bridges between Egypt and the Arab world. Therefore, I assume that he, much more than the late As-Sadat at the time, will examine every proposed solution from the point of view of its acceptability to the Arab world.

[Question] Why does this contradict the Camp David accords? I understand that our government believes that this Egyptian stance contradicts the Camp David agreements.

[Answer] Because the Camp David accords and the peace treaty are an agreement between Israel and Egypt. I would say that a demand by one of the parties that additional countries should accept a solution before it can be acceptable definitely contradicts that commitment undertaken by Egypt, in my opinion.

[Question] Professor Arens, Yitzhaq Rabin raised a proposal that in order to improve the atmosphere concerning the autonomy issue, to make some progress perhaps, the right to vote be given to the east Jerusalem residents. What is objectionable about this proposal?

[Answer] I think that if we had agreed to give east Jerusalem residents the right to vote in the autonomy elections, we would have, with our own hands, contributed to parity between east Jerusalem and the other territories of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. This would be a very grave mistake on our part, in my opinion.

[Question] The remarks you are making call for a personal question too. You are going to leave for the United States. The feeling is that hawks -- and allow me to call you a hawk -- who leave for the United States return from it as doves, or at least moderate their words there since they reach the conclusion that their words are unacceptable to the Americans, to U.S. public opinion. Do you think that with the help of your remarks here you will be able to convince the Americans as well?

[Answer] I must say that I have not yet met those types you are describing as hawks who returned from the United States as doves. Such birds may exist but I do not know them. I cannot say that my views are acceptable in the sense that they are sympathetically treated or that they are approved by the elements I have contacts with. However, I think that it certainly should not be very difficult to obtain understanding for these views. It is not very difficult to get people to say: All right, we understand what you are talking about and we share your fears. After all, the views I represent -- they may be called hawkish or conservative, if you like -- are views designed to decrease the risks for the State of Israel.

MA'ARIV COMMENTATOR ON EGYPT'S TRUE INTENTIONS

TA191417 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 Jan 82 p 5

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "The Egyptian Balance"]

[Text] The Israeli defense minister will in Cairo, today, sign two protocols, one on the withdrawal from the Sinai and one on normalization.

The cosignatory on the Egyptian side will be the Egyptian foreign minister, and the minutes will reflect that Israel will be allowed to remove its agricultural equipment from the Sinai even after the IDF pullback and that the normalization process will be strengthened through the establishment of two Egyptian consulates -- in Haifa and Elat -- and an Israeli consulate in Alexandria. [as published]

The defense minister minister has similarly obtained Egypt's consent to station a Sinai Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] watch post on the island of Tiran, in addition to the Egyptian police station on that island. But 1 day before the two protocols are to be signed, the Egyptian defense minister, General Abu Ghazala, talked -- although not to Ari'el Sharon, but rather to the weekly MAY, the ruling party's periodical. In his interview with that paper, the Egyptian minister said things that contradict the spirit of normalization and the spirit of peace.

The Egyptian minister talked about striving toward obtaining a military balance between Israel and Egypt, meaning that he is aspiring toward a military superiority of the Arab countries surrounding Israel. The Egyptian minister was not, however, satisfied with merely expressing this desire, but also provided ample proof to show why Egypt must obtain a military balance between itself and Israel. The examples he cited are very enlightening. He argued that Israel would not have dared annex the Golan had Syria been as powerful as Israel, and Israel would not have bombed the Iraqi nuclear reactor if Iraq were as strong as Israel. From this it follows, according to his logic, that the United States should grant Egypt military aid on a quantitative and qualitative par with Israel so that Egypt and Israel are on the same level.

So far the Israeli Government has not expressed any objection to the U.S. arming of Egypt. Some viewed As-Sadt's courageous step in making the trip to Jerusalem and opting for the course of peace as stemming from his strong desire to equip the Egyptian army with sophisticated U.S. arms.

Now the Egyptian defense minister tells us that Egypt is not making do with $900 million-worth of U.S. arms to be supplied this year. Egypt wants more arms. It has already signed a deal for the procurement of Mirage-2000 aircraft worth $1 billion, and is still going strong.

Israel undertook a great risk in pulling back from the Sinai. It exchanged strategic depth for a buffer zone, demilitarized zones or thinned-out areas, and it wants to believe that relations with Egypt are founded on the peace treaty and are completely different from those we have with Syria or Iraq.

That is why we are confident that the three MFO battalions will be sufficient to supervise the fulfillment of the arrangements reached for the Sinai. But if the Egyptian defense minister waves the banner of the military balance between the Egyptian Army and the IDF even today, before the withdrawal has been completed, then we must reassess Egypt's intentions and its trends in speeding up the arming of its armed forces and moreover even warn all those who lend their hand to this process that they are now setting a timebomb in the Sinai.

NEW COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN BEN-ELISAR NOMINATED

TA191843 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Another Knesset committee, the prestigious Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, has a new chairman. Knesset Member Eliyahu Ben-Elisar was chosen by 10 votes to 8 in a ballot by the Herut faction. His rival was another Herut candidate, Yosef Rom. The Knesset house committee will tomorrow recommend Ben-Elisar's nomination for the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, where the vote is expected to be a mere formality. Dr Ben-Elisar will then replace Prof Moshe Arens, who is to take up the post of Israel's ambassador to Washington. After the Herut faction vote, our reporter in the Knesset, Ruth Blaukopf, asked Dr Ben-Elisar if he plans to modify the workings of the committee.

[Begin recording] Generally speaking, the way Professor Arens has run the committee, I think, should not be changed, and especially the way he has formed the subcommittees, where the real work is being performed. There was no leakage, fortunately for Israel and for everybody so actually, this is the main trend.

[Question] You mention the problem of leakage and you say that from the subcommittees you don't have this kind of a problem. Would you seek to intensify the work of the subcommittees, or to put a greater emphasis on various subjects being tackled by the subcommittees, rather than in the plenum, as it were, of the committee itself?

[Answer] Yes, I think that this should be the direction and general trend. The plenum of the committee is very much considered today by the members of the committee as, of course, a place to debate and discuss, but with an eye to the public. Wrongly so, and I am very sorry for it, but this is the reality we have to live with. I will try, of course, my best to change this state of realities, but I don't think that I have much hope.

[Question] You're not optimistic about being able to enforce greater discipline or greater, let's say, loyalty to the committee on the part of its members?

[Answer] I'll do my best, but let us not forget that, in this house, democracy is king, or queen, and everybody feels very free and I sometimes regret that people do not listen to the voice of their own conscience. Had they done it, there would have been less leakage. [end recording]

OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS IN ZAIRE

AB182056 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The 38th session of the OAU Liberation Committee opened this afternoon at the People's Palace in Kinshasa. The opening ceremony was presided over by the president of the republic: "I declare open the deliberations of the 38th ordinary session of the coordination committee for the liberation of Africa. Thank you." [applause] Several lively speeches were given on this occasion, the first by Gen Mobutu Sese Seko. (Ngongolo) reports:

The first speech was that delivered by the founding chairman of the Popular Movement for the Revolution [MPR] President of the Republic, Citizen Sese Seko. As you must have already heard, it was the speech opening the session, a speech on the general guidelines for the deliberations of this 38th session which should give a new meaning to the struggle against the illegal occupation of Namibia and, above all, against the oppression of the black man in South Africa. Zaire, through its leader's words, renewed its readiness to assist morally, materially and financially all the African movements recognized by by OAU without any distinction whatsoever, as it has always done. The founding chairman concluded his speech by insisting on the fact that neither the use of force, intimidation, nor summary executions could triumph over rights. In the view of Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, the year 1982 should be a year for the liberation of Namibia, or at least the year in which solid foundations should be laid that will lead to the independence of this country.

In their respective replies, the Zimbabwean minister of foreign affairs and representatives of the countries participating in the conference thanked leader Mobutu and all the Zairian people for their legendary hospitality and especially for the support that they have continued to give to the liberation movements for over a decade. The Zimbabwean delegate also denounced South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and the system of apartheid in that region of the African Continent.

Following the same line as the Zimbabwean foreign minister, the SWAPO representative appealed for African solidarity, adding further that the struggle is hard and sustained but victory is sure. To the SWAPO, the year 1982 is the year for the independence of Namibia.

The same words of comfort were addressed to the nationalists by OAU Secretary General Edem Kokjo, who also described 1982 as the decisive year for the independence of Namibia.

The fourth and last speech of the day was delivered by Citizen Yoka Mangono, state commissioner for foreign affairs and chairman of the 36th session of the OAU Liberation Committee, who warned the racists of South Africa. According to Citizen Yoka neither the OAU nor the liberation movements will allow themselves to be intimidated and will not abandon their sacred mission, the liberation of the African Continent.

Mobutu Speech

AB182201 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Zairian President Mobuto Sese Seko's address on 18 January at the opening session of the 38th meeting of the OAU Liberation Committee in Kinshasa -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr OAU Secretary General, Mr Ministers and state commissioners, Central Committee members, citizens, comrade militants of the revolution, people's and state commissioners, excellency ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions, honorable delegates, ladies and gentlemen, fellow countrymen and women: On behalf of the militants of the MPR and on my own behalf, I wish to welcome all delegates to this 38th ordinary session of the African Liberation Committee to this hospitable African soil of Zaire, country of freedom and cradle of authenticity.

I dare hope that each delegate will feel completely at home and at ease, in spite of possible organizational faults during your stay, for which I ask your understanding and forgiveness.

Mr Ministers and state commissioners, Mr Secretary General, honorable delegates: Zaire has at all times given capital importance to the problems related to the liberation of Africa, our dear continent. It seems inappropriate for me to recall all steps taken so far by Zaire as evidence of the importance Zaire gives, and will continue to give, to the task of African liberation. A bitter fact must be asserted today: Africa still remains the continent which suffers most from colonial humiliations, which constitute the very model of the negation of fundamental human rights and dangerously jeopardize the sovereignty of independent African states.

Discussing decolonization or Africa's liberation is essentially the same as examining the cases of Namibia and South Africa. Even though the United Nations decided to end South Africa's mandate on Namibia, that part of Africa remains the major preoccupation of the OAU, the United Nations and all free and independent states, on which the SWAPO and the oppressed people of South Africa must again call so that the criteria that determine all people's rights to self-determination and independence may prevail, and so that they will reject the policy of accomplished facts along with all dilatory maneuvers aimed at perpetuating the domination of the racist regime. The apartheid regime will thus understand that it has no right to determine the fate of a group of people on which a series of historic, political and cultural factors have for ages conferred a specific identity. Africa will, lastly, remind racist South Africa that the use of force can never prevail over the triumph of right for, neither repression, nor summary executions nor arbitrary detentions can in any way stop people fighting for their existence.

Of course, commendable and significant efforts have been made by the OAU, the United Nations and individual African states as well as the liberation movements themselves, which I must take the opportunity to commend for their courage and determination. But we must well confess that our enemy is powerful. For proof, we can estimate all sorts of support which it enjoys on the one hand and the precarious material and financial means we have to use against the enemy on the other. We have so far stumbled against South Africa's arrogance, intransigency and deliberate refusal to implement Security Council Resolution 435, which is the very foundation for Namibia's accession to independence. [passage indistinct]

OAU COMMITTEES ON CHAD, SAHARA TO MEET IN FEB

EA161456 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, has disclosed that the chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, has convened a meeting of the OAU Standing Committee on Chad, from 1-2 February, in Nairobi.

Dr Ouko said that the meeting would bring together the 11 heads of state forming the committee to discuss the Chadian problem. He told the press conference at his office in Nairobi that some of the problems were transport and communications, lack of support facilities and storage.

He said that after the Chadian meeting, a meeting of the Western Sahara implementation committee will take place in Nairobi on 7 and 8 February.

The foreign minister said that the meeting will be preceded by a meeting of foreign affairs ministers, from 3-6 February.

LIBYA

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON MILITARIZING OIL EMPLOYEES

LD191536 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The commander of the militarization of towns, Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, ended his meeting with the secretaries of the people's committees for oil, which began on Saturday, 16 January, at the command headquarters of the militarization of towns in Tripoli.

Concluding this meeting, Brother Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi stressed the concern for the success of work in the oil sector to realize the victory of the revolution for all Libyans in this sphere and in an appropriate manner for carrying out arms training. He called on the participants to practice the revolution in a real and practical manner by being concerned, truthful and faithful, as the oil battle is the point of [word indistinct] on which we depend for strategic success in all other sectors. He said it is inevitable that we should militarize all oil employees in order to secure freedom, dignity, popular democracy and the revolution and that our concern for the establishment of the armed people and for weapons to be carried by all the people arises not from our fear of the people but from our fear for the people, particularly in view of the U.S. imperialist challenges and their efforts to dominate the progressive revolutionary forces. He reaffirmed that the question of defending honor, dignity and pride cannot be bought for money and that the people's authority arising from our revolutionary convictions make it inevitable for us to stress, continuously and strongly, these convictions and to incite the people.

In conclusion, he stressed the need for coordination in weapon training to be carried out in a manner that achieves success in production and readiness to defend our revolutionary gains made thanks to the revolution.

U.S. FAILS TO SUBSTANTIATE HIT SQUAD CLAIMS

LD191946 Tripoli JANA in English 1812 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] London, 19 Jan (JANA) -- Informed American sources said that the joint committee of the F.B.I. and C.I.A. formed 3 months ago following a personal order from Reagan has failed in its mission to substantiate Reagan's allegations that Libya has sent an assassination squad to the U.S.A. to kill top U.S. officials.

These sources confirmed to the London-based MIDDLE EAST magazine that despite strict instruction from Reagan to forbid the circulation of any information about this joint committee, the scandal of U.S. allegations regarding the Libyan hit squad will be historically remembered as he failed a test balloon that no one believed.

The paper affirmed that (?this) committee has not reached any conclusion or material proofs to satisfy international and American public opinion and substantiate Reagan's allegations. Thus, the committee decided to end its mission and informed the government about its decision to stop.

POLISH LOCAL ECONOMY MINISTER ARRIVES 16 JAN

LD171112 Tripoli JANA in English 0919 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Jan (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- The Polish minister of administration, local economy and presentation of environment, who is also a member of the military council in Poland, arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD191502 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] An economic and technical cooperation agreement was signed this morning in Tripoli between the Jamahiriyah and the People's Republic of Poland.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Jamahiriyah by Heavy Industries Secretary 'Umar al-Muntasir and on the Polish side by Maj Gen Tadeusz Hupalowski, member of the Military Council of National Salvation and minister of local economy and protection of the environment.

COMOROS PRESIDENT CONCLUDES STATE VISIT 13 JAN

LD132028 Tripoli JANA in English 1744 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jan (JANA) -- President Ahmed Abdallah Abdalrahman, president of Comoros Islands, has left Tripoli this morning for home after a state visit to the Jamahiriyah.

The president and his delegation were given a farewell party at Tripoli airport and were seen off by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, secretary of the General People's Congress, secretaries from the General People's Committee and heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Tripoli.

Joint Communique Issued

LD141522 Tripoli Domestic Servicein Arabic 1330 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] A joint communique was released today in Tripoli and Moroni on the visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah by the president of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros, Ahmed Abdallah. The communique refers to the meeting between the brother leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Ahmed Abdallah, during which they exchanged viewpoints and discussed the future of relations between the two countries. There were also talks during the visit on bilateral relations and the current international situation. The two sides expressed the desire to promote and consolidate bilateral relations in the interest of both countries and to consolidate the position of Muslims in the world. They stressed determination to spread Islam and the Arabic language. They also stressed the importance of coordination, cooperation and solidarity among the Muslim states.

They noted with much anxiety the complex situation in the Arab region due to the savage imperialist-Zionist attack on the Arab nation. In this respect, they stressed that peace in the region can be achieved only through realizing the legitimate and established rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland and to set up their independent state on their territory. The two sides also stressed that the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They strongly condemned the expansionist aims of the Zionist enemy, particularly the decision by the Israel Knesset to declare Jerusalem the eternal capital of Israel and also its recent decision to annex the Golan Heights.

The two sides stressed their adherence to OAU aims and principles which form a sound foundation for tackling developments on the African Continent. They again expressed support for the OAU resolutions.

Regarding the question of the Comoros island of Mayotte, the two sides expressed support for the resolutions of the seventh committee of the OAU and those of the United Nations and the nonalignment conference and the Islamic Congress Organization, stipulating that a speedy solution should be found to ensure the return of Mayotte to Comoros.

Regarding the Chad issue, the two sides hoped the OAU will continue its efforts to establish peace and stability in Chad. They expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in Chad. They also paid tribute to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's role which put an end to the civil war and contributed to the establishment of security and peace in this African country.

The two sides expressed adherence to the principles of the right of self-determination in accordance with the OAU resolutions. The two sides saluted the heroic struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO for independence. The condemned attempts by imperialism to create disagreement on issues relating to southern Africa. They expressed the hope that any solution to the Namibia issue will be on the basis of Security Council Resolution 435. They also condemned the policy of racial suppression by the South African regime and its frequent military aggressions on Angola and Mozambique and other independent countries in the region.

When reviewing the international situation, they affirmed their full support for the positive and important role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for preserving world peace and security and also their support for the struggle of the peoples for liberation and progress. They regard the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor in the stability of the international situation. The two sides noted the complicated international situation due to the escalation of imperialist activity which aims at aggravating tension and at putting an end to peaceful coexistence and international detente. They also supported the efforts being made by the peaceloving forces in the Arabian Gulf and the Indian Ocean and Europe, seeking to end tension and to stop the arms race and also to preserve peaceful coexistence and international detente. In this respect, they renew support for the efforts to make the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean region areas of security and peace.

The Comoros side expressed deep satisfaction for the achievements of the Great 1 September Revolution. At the end of the visit, President Ahmed Abdallah extended an invitation to his brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to visit the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros. The invitation was accepted, its date to be fixed later.

LEADER MEETS WITH PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER

Foreign Liaison Secretary

LD151904 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1815 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Secretary of the people's committee of the people's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, met in Tripoli this evening with the Pakistani foreign minister, Brother Agha Shahi. They reviewed the agreements signed between the Jamahiriyyah and Pakistan, which have already been inplemented, and discussed the development of bilateral cooperation.

Al-Qadhdhafi Reception

NC170720 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] The revolution leader has received Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi.

Agha Shahi Departure

LD171910 Tripoli JANA in English 1841 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Jan (JANA) -- The Pakistani foreign minister, Mr Agha Shahi, left Tripoli today at noon after ending a visit to the Jamahiriyah during which he carried out contacts and talks on bolstering bilateral relations in all fields.

SUDAN

AUTHORITIES ARREST 376 'VAGRANTS' 8 JAN

JN191635 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Wad Madani, 19 Jan (SUNA) -- Malik Amin Nabri, deputy governor of the central region, announced that the police arrested 376 vagrants and idlers on 8 January after it became clear to the authorities that elements of those vagrants and idlers had participated in the recent acts of violence.

NUMAYRI NULLIFIES LOCAL COUNCIL DECISIONS

EA192054 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] The president of the republic has issued a decree nullifying local orders issued by the district councils in Khartoum and Nile East to impose service levies on sugar at the rate of 10 millimes per pound and the local order issued by the Omdurman district council banning the sale or consumption of intoxicating drinks within the area under the council's control, on the basis of the fact that the district councils have no jurisdiction to issue such orders.

The president of the republic has sent a letter to the governor of Khartoum Province in this regard. Here is the text of the letter.

Brother governor of the Province of Khartoum:

Blessed good greetings.

Subject: Local orders issued by district councils

We have read your letter about the two local orders issued on the Nile East and Khartoum District Councils levying a local fee on every pound of sugar at the rate of 10 millimes, as well as the local order issued by the Omdurman District Council banning the sale and consumption of intoxicating drinks, in addition to the objections submitted to you against these local orders.

It has occurred to us that this is a good opportunity to guide the work of district councils from the outset on the exercise of their authority and jurisdiction so that they can be established on a strong foundation based on good performance and on the guided traditions of the councils that will follow. These councils should be a model and a fine example to local councils throughout the country. For this reason we stress that when exercising their authority, the councils must observe the following principles:

1. The district councils have the status of legal bodies recognized by the Khartoum Province Administration Law of 1980. The law defined their jurisdiction as in the appendix to the said law. Consequently the councils are not authorized to exercise any jurisdiction not mentioned in the appendix. Any violation of the rule delimiting their authority renders the councils' decisions illegal, null and void and constitutes absolute violation of the law.

In addition, any violation by the district councils of their jurisdiction as defined in the appendix to the law must be considered a transgression against the jurisdiction of other public bodies which in turn may be encouraged to transgress against the work of the councils.

There is no doubt that the other public bodies, whether the executive body in Khartoum or the regional governors or ministers, are stronger and more capable of usurping the councils' jurisdiction. It is for this reason that the councils must think about and insist on the consideration of the red lines and the demarcations between various authorities when exercising their jurisdication.

2. Local orders are bylaws, lower in status and importance than state legislation and the laws and bylaws relating to it. For this reason orders must be subordinate to and not in conflict with the texts of the laws.

3. The fees which district councils are authorized to levy are narrowly defined in the text of article 27 of the law in the service areas (?under) the councils. It is vital that the councils strictly observe this rule because disregarding it may disturb the state's economic and financial equilibrium on the basis of which public revenue is assessed according to the citizens' abilities and sources of wealth, which enables the state to build up the basic supports for society in various areas, be they those connected with public services or security and (?stability).

4. The main objective of the district councils is the distribution of services among the citizens. The best advertisement for the councils' activities is for them to provide services in the best manner possible.

Accordingly, we hold the view that the councils should only resort to the media for the purpose of advising citizens on how to obtain the councils' services. This of necessity means avoiding adverse publicity that only aims at gaining prominence in the media without any other (?benefit). This is one of the problems suffered in the past by local popular government in Khartoum Province. The new local government bodies must learn from the experience of the past.

5. The executive body controlling the district councils bears full responsibility for giving advice to the councils' leaders on subjects included in the councils agendas to ascertain that they fall within the authority and jurisdiction vested in the district councils according to the law. It is necessary therefore to stipulate this fully and in the detail in the laws and regulations. Moreover, the most capable and efficient elements must be selected to work in the district councils executive body for Khartoum Province, since the national capital must set an example for the country and be a model worthy of emulation in the performance of public services.

In light of these principles and considerations, we examined local orders issued by the Nile East District Council and the Khartoum District Council to impose a levy [word indistinct] on sugar as well as the order issued by the Omdurman District Council banning the sale and consumption of intoxicating drinks. Our views are as follows:

1. Article 27 of the Khartoum Province Administration Law stipulates that district councils may levy fees for services rendered by them. The jurisdictions schedule, which forms an appendix to the law, did not give the councils any authority in matters relating to the provision of supplies. Conseqently, they are not required to provide this service which the law has entrusted to the national executive authority and which I have delegated, according to a republican decree, to the minister of cooperation, commerce and supply. Since this is the position, the Nile East District Council and the Khartoum District Council have, with regard to the aforementioned orders, acted beyond the authorities vested in them according to the law.

2. The jurisdictions schedule appended to the Khartoum Province Administration Law contained no stipulations empowering the Omdurman District Council to issue a local order banning the sale and the drinking of intoxicating drinks. Therefore the issue by the council of this order is a violation of legal jursidiction.

Moreover, we note that the ban on drinking has already been mentioned in a program of the second term. [as heard] We have already entrusted a committee of experienced and knowledgeable people to study and review all the laws to make them accord with the provisions of Islamic law. This committee and the subcommittees that assisted it have prepared a draft law to prohibit drinking in which all possible situations in the country were taken into consideration and which has since been placed before the legislative authority.

We also note that the aforementioned local order differs, in essence, from the draft law, since the law will be applied gradually and with tolerance. The committee that prepared the draft paid particular attention to proposals for practical solutions and the effects of prohibition, such as transforming brewery production into alternative outlets such as perfumes, [word indistinct] and fruit juices. This is in order to avoid laying off workers in this industry and causing heavy financial losses.

The draft law also contains an entire chapter on the purchase and sale of drinks with regard to followers of other faiths and denominations which do not prohibit drinking. All these matters were disregarded by the local order which confined itself to immediate and absolute prohibition.

In consideration of the foregoing and on this basis, we order:

1. Nullification of the two local orders issued by the Nile East District Council and the Khartoum District Council levying a local fee on the sugar commodity. We instruct that the wishes of the inhabitants of the two districts of the aforementioned councils be conveyed to the minister of cooperation, commerce and supply, as expressed by their representatives, concerning the contributions to expenditure on local services raised through the payment of 10 millimes for every pound of sugar, the minister of cooperation, commerce and supply may hasten to consider raising the price in this manner on behalf of the budgets of the two aforementioned councils.

2. Nullification of the local order issued by the Khartoum District Council banning the sale and consumption of intoxicating drinks.

In view of the considerations already stated, we instruct that when the national People's Assembly is convened it should be informed, through the speaker, of the wish of the people of Omdurman District, as expressed by their representatives, to ban intoxicating drinks so that the People's Assembly may include the matter for its consideration when it begins debating the draft law presented to it.

God's peace, mercy and blessings be upon you all.

[Signed] Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the republic.

VICE PRESIDENT ON ECONOMIC PROGRAM, SITUATION

JN191258 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1110 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Jan (SUNA) -- Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, vice president and chief of state security, has declared that during the recent events, the issue was not that of sugar although this issue directly provoked the students and made them act independently. He added that many problems have accumulated and led to this situation, particularly since President Numayri issued strategic directives relating to the increase of [word indistinct].

During the first meeting of the leaders of political and executive action -- which was held yesterday to discuss President Numayri's proposals last Sunday -- his excellency added that President Numayri's directives need study and planning so that these directives can be transformed by the specialists into tactical plans and into goals and objectives. He asked: Have the specialists made a study that would achieve the strategic directives announced by President Numayri? Were the reasons that led to the lifting of subsidies clarified to prepare the Sudanese people? He asserted that it is our duty and not President Numayri's to clarify the reasons to the people.

On the issue of [word indistinct] in the demonstrations, he pointed out that the revolution pushed the Sudanese a big step forward in development, thus resulting in the loss of discipline both in the family and in school. He added that the political organization did not play a role in the events. He pointed out that after 13 years, (and when worse came to worse) we wonder about the effectiveness and prominence of the role played by the political organizations and whether these organizations actually moved in the arena and led counter-demonstrations and campaigns of enlightenment. He said that the only people who actually played a role during the recent events were the police, state security personnel and armed forces. He then recounted the Khartoum University events, which led to the university's closure.

On the economic issue, Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib said that President Numayri's program includes strategic directives, adding that we have no alternative but to implement the economic program.

His excellency then discussed the southern region and said that following the prominence of the issue of division and nondivision, tendentious rumors are being spread in the south. He pointed out that the government is adopting an unbiased role.

On the unity of the south, he said that the chairman of the Higher Executive Council demanded [word indistinct] the chairman of the Unity Council of Southern Sudan and warned him that any discussion should take place inside the SSU. However, Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib added, that despite the warning, the committee's chairman contacted several states, including the Vatican and Ethiopia, and world organizations. He pointed out that the members of the same committee also contacted several states working against Sudan. He stated that the committee's members had been detained, adding that some of them had been released after questioning while the rest will be brought to trial. He asserted that importance must be attached to the south, particularly where national (?security) is concerned. On the recent disciplinary campaigns, his excellency stated that we do not distinguish between north, south, east and west.

Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib then proposed that all the strategic directives issued by President Numayri with regard to the sugar issue and the SSU's political organization (?be implemented). He also proposed that the organization [as received] be reorganised as in the case of the Khartoum Province and that the police forces in the various regions be reinforced.

SUNA ON AL-QADHDHAFI COUP ATTEMPT IN TOBRUK

JN131529 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 13 Jan (SUNA) -- Sources closely related to what is taking place in Libya have confirmed all the information carried by SUNA on a coup attempt against Colonel al-Qadhdhafi early this month. New information available reports that another assassination attempt took place against Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi in Tobruk 2 weeks before the assassination attempt reported by SUNA. During this attempt al-Qadhdhafi was wounded in the jaw. Brg Gen Abu Bakr Yunis was also wounded and Al-Qadhdhafi's driver and Brig Gen Khalifah Khadir, leader of the assassination attempt, were killed. Khadir was killed by Al-Qadhdhafi's guards.

SUNA adds that, as a result of this attempt, some 640 persons were arrested, including Brig Gen Ahmad ibn Halim; Maj 'Abdallah al-Hijazi, head of the liberation movements' branch in Libyan military intelligence; Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, director of economy; Maj 'Awad Hamzah, former revolution council member; Brig Gen 'Abd al-Fattah Yunis, commander of the Libyan special forces in Benghazi; and 'Abd ar-Rahman Kikhia, a businessman and brother of Mansur Kikhia, former Libyan representative to the United Nations, who resigned in 1980 protesting Al-Qadhdhafi's practices.

SUNA adds that Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, at the time of the attempt, disappeared for two weeks and it was reported that he was transferred to Moscow for treatment. He appeared only once at the closing session of the General People's Congress. Al-Qadhdhafi claimed at the time that he and the free officers were in a village whose name he did not disclose.

The leader of the assassination attempt, Brig Gen Khalifah Khadir, had been appointed commander of the eastern region to replace Brig Gen 'Abd al-Fattah Yunis. He was one of Libya's commanders in Chad with the rank of lieutenant colonel and was promoted to brigadier general when he returned to Libya.

Our sources in Rome, Tunis and other countries have confirmed that Al-Qadhdhafi is in a state of delirium and that he is being treated by several foreign doctors. He no longer has confidence in any Libyan. Al-Qadhdhafi stated that he did not expect threats against him to come from his close associates in whom he used to have blind confidence.

Well-informed sources on Libyan affairs in Rome told SUNA that this information and these events confirm that Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's end is very close.

KENYA

MOI MEETS WITH TANZANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

EA191156 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] His Excellency Daniel arap Moi, who is the current chairman of the OAU, today at State House, Nairobi, received the Tanzanian foreign minister, Dr Salim Ahmed Salim. The president held discussions with the Tanzanian foreign minister on a host of important issues. The minister was accompanied by a Tanzanian official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr (Sisko Mtiro). Present at the discussions were the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, and the acting chief of protocol, Mr Denis Afande.

Salim on Normalization

EA191552 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The Tanzanian minister for foreign affairs, Dr Salim Ahmad Salim, said in Nairobi today that the present state of affairs in East Africa in regard to the closure of the boundary between Kenya and Tanzania was not in the best interests of the affairs of the region.

Speaking soon after arrival at the Jomo Kenyatta international airport today, Dr Salim said there was need on the part of the three governments, formerly members of the defunct East African community, to normalize relations. The proposed meeting of ministers from the three former partner states in July this year will be part of the efforts to normalize relations, he added.

Dr Salim, who carried a message from President Nyerere to His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, the current OAU chairman, added that the question of borders cannot be taken in isolation to the whole process, adding that all the states concerned must try to lay a foundation of solid understanding and friendship between states.

Speaking on the recent scuffle on the UN election of a secretary general of which he was a candidate, Dr Salim said he had come to Kenya to express special appreciation on behalf of his president for the support given him by the chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, and the efforts made by Kenya to support him during the election exercise.

Dr Salim was met on arrival by his Kenyan counterpart, Dr Robert Ouko; the acting chief of protocol, Mr Denis Afande; and the director of aerodromes, Mr Kiptanui.

SOMALIA

WAKH: EMBASSY IN MUSCAT ON ETHIOPIAN ATTACK

GF191857 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1315 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Muscat, 19 Jan (WAKH) -- The Somali Embassy in Muscat announced today that Ethiopian troops launched a sudden attack against Somalia and captured the city of Bohodle and the village of (Rashingbo), located in northern Somalia.

The Somali Embassy statement indicated that Somali troops repulsed the aggression and forced the troops to retreat. The statement added that the invading Ethiopian troops carried out savage measures against area inhabitants. They burned buildings, arrested a number of people, kidnaped the mayor of Bohodle and killed the deputy mayor and his son.

The statement added that this aggression and the repeated aggressions are aimed at paving the way for an invasion of Somalia. The statement indicated that Somalia is always interested in achieving peace and stability. The Somali Government has submitted a memorandum to the UN secretary general and the OAU protesting Ethiopian aggression.

BENIN

PRESIDENT KEREKOU 15 JAN ADDRESS TO NATION

AB160918 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Address to the nation by Beninese President Mathieu Kerekou on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the 16 January "Martyrs' Day" -- live]

[Excerpts] On Saturday, 16 January 1982, all working and militant Beninese people throughout the country, with fervor and meditation, will remember all their courageous and worthy sons who fell on the battlefield, weapons in hand, on the early morning of Sunday, 16 January 1977, during the mad attempt to reconquer our beautiful country -- the People's Republic of Benin - to reimpose colonial rule, by a band of lawless mercenaries, sponsored by international imperialism and their African and local henchmen. That is why our party -- a new type of party -- the party of the People's evolution of Benin, the supreme political organization of our working people and real incarnation of our national awareness in our revolutionary process of national liberation of 26 October, 1972, decided that 16 January should henceforth be the historic date to symbolize the resounding victory of our fearless people and their courageous people's armed forces over imperialism and its African and local lackeys -- the historic date of solemn and glowing national tribute which our people, our party and revolutionary state should render each year to the immortal memory of all martyrs of the Beninese revolution; the historic date of militant solidarity which united all oppressed and exploited people fighting for their freedom, their national independence and to establish justice, peace and social progress in the world; the historic date on which our people, our party and our revolutionary state should all renew their total commitment and their firm determination to continue with our struggle for national liberation until the final victory, by taking constant inspiration from the fine and indelible heroic example of the martyrs of the Beninese revolution, democratic and popular, to build, here in Benin, a national economy, independent and prosperous, helping to build a new society, a better place to live for each and everyone -- the socialist society.

Therefore, on the eve of the commemoration of the fifth anniversary of our Martyrs' Day, it is our patriotic and militant duty to draw once again today, for the benefit of our working people both on the national and international scene, the rich lessons to be derived from the ignoble and barbaric imperialist armed aggression, of colonial reconquest of our country on Sunday, 16 January 1977 and on the basis of objective appreciation of our own national revolutionary experience. This the popular masses of our towns and villages can better appreciate and take greater awareness of their determining and irreplaceable role in the correct and diligent execution of all the great permanent tasks of the Beninese revolution, a necessary and indispensable condition to guarantee the [word indistinct] development of our great movement of national liberation of 26 October 1972.

Fellow militants of the Beninese revolution, on the national level, the first lesson that we should retain from the historic date of 16 January is the path of the new policy of national independence which we freely chose on 30 November 1972. This is the only path which can effectively, totally and finally liberate our country and our people from foreign domination, political oppression economic exploitation and cultural alienation.

The second lesson is that our socialist development option of 30 November 1974 based on Marxist-Leninism is a privileged instrument of class struggle which brightens, with a new day, the confidence of popular masses of our towns and countryside, who have been oppressed and exploited for a long time by international imperialism and their local henchmen, all unrelenting and (?shameless) sources of social disorder.

The third lesson is that with the founding of our vanguard party--the party of the Beninese people's revolution and the People's Republic of Benin on 30 November 1975--new and favorable conditions were created in our country to unify the thought and the revolutionary actions of our people to finally eradicate the old policies from men, establishments and their ideology.

The fourth lesson, also quite edifying and decisive, which we should draw from the historic date of 16 January, is that all the able-bodied forces of the nation should be mobilized, organized and methodically trained by our vanguard party--the People's Revolutionary Party--to be able, day and night, to foil any new imperialist armed aggression of colonial reconquest, by following the heroic example of the martyrs of Sunday, 16 January 1977, who shed their blood to defend our country, the People's Republic of Benin, with the aim of safeguarding the achievements of our democratic and popular revolution.

The fifth lesson is that our party and our revolutionary state should rigorously fight in our people all forms tribalism, regionalism, the spirit of cliques and groupings, shoddy work, confusion, demagoguery, recklessness, insubordination, laziness, waste, embezzlement of public property, in short, any acts inherited from feudalism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

The sixth lesson is that the imperialist armed aggression of colonial reconquest of Sunday, 16 January 1977, has clearly shown to our militant people that international imperialism cannot undertake and succeed in its armed aggression of destabilization against any progressive and revolutionary regime, without the cowardly complicity of its African and local henchmen, traitors to their country and their people.

On the international front, the lesson that should be drawn from the first aggression by imperialists on Sunday, 16 January 1977, is the urgent need for all African and other peoples who love justice, peace and social progress to strengthen and to develop their solidarity in their common struggle against imperialism and mercenaries. As a matter of fact, our working and hospitable people who were assaulted in a cowardly manner on Sunday, 16 January 1977, are in a better position to better appraise the importance and efficiency of active solidarity between people fighting for their national liberation. This keen awareness of our people of the international situation, marked by the obstinacy of imperialism in its multiform policy of aggressions, should induce all oppressed and exploited people as well as all progressive people to arm themselves with firm willingness, unwavering determination, total commitment and constant combative spirit to completely eradicate all forces of domination, oppression and exploitation of man by man throughout the world. For in the tough armed engagement imposed on us by imperialism and its African and local agents on Sunday, 16 January 1977, our people, our party and revolutionary state will never forget the firm, active and unconditional support given us by the people of our brotherly and friendly African and world countries. Neither will we forget the political, moral and material solidarity demonstrated toward the People's Republic of Benin through the holding in Cotonou 9-16 January 1978 of the week of solidarity with all struggling people and the international conference on mercenary action.

Fellow militants of the Beninese revolution, in a nutshell, we have drawn several lessons from the historic experience of the struggle of all people in the world. The struggle of our undefeated people since 26 October 1972 particularly shows us the dialectic relation between the firm determination of oppressed and exploited people to secure total liberation from foreign powers and the frantic determination of international imperialism to perpetuate its domination and exploitation of Third World countries and people through subversive and divisive actions, resorting shamelessly to armed aggressions aimed at regaining colonial control and forcefully eliminating revolutionary and democratic regimes. In doing so, it intends to jeopardize their independence and national sovereignty.

Henceforth, the task of our vanguard party and of our revolutionary state must be to resolutely address themselves to the strengthening and consolidating of unity in the action and thinking of the masses of the people. This will be achieved on the basis of an alliance of workers, farmers, soldiers, patriotic intellectuals, civilian and military patriots as well as the forces of our masses.

GHANA

RAWLINGS SPEAKS TO INTERNATIONAL PRESS IN ACCRA

AB191450 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has hinted that ministers will soon be appointed to head the ministries. He said there will be a national government embracing people of all shades of opinion and with proven ability and expertise in their fields. According to the GHANA NEWS AGENCY, he was speaking to the international press in Accra.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said the curfew may be lifted soon. On Ghana-Libya relations, the chairman said the deposed Limann adminitration committed several mistakes as far as such relations were concerned and all that the PNDC has done is to correct these mistakes.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings emphasized that Ghana's future is bright as long as the people take their destiny into their own hands and work hard to ensure the eradication of corruption and bridge in the gap between the rich and the poor.

AFP Account

AB191115 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Accra, 19 Jan (AFP) -- Ghanaian leader Jerry Rawlings last night told his first press conference for foreign journalists that new government ministers would be named shortly.

Mr Rawlings, the former flight-lieutenant who took power from the civilian government of Hilla Limann on New Year's Eve, said that he wanted to establish a national team of people of morality to run the country.

Ghana's problems are fundamentally economic, Mr Rawlings said, stressing once more that strong action was needed against the corruption sapping the country's economy.

The chairman of the seven-member Provisional National Defence Council made a strong attack on Mr Limann's People's National Party (PNP) which, he said, has acted outside the bounds of democratic norms since it took over from his own four-month administration in 1979.

On reflection, Mr Rawlings said, he had been slightly naive in handing over to Mr Limann at that time.

On Ghana's diplomatic relations with Libya, restored soon after the coup, Mr Rawlings said the Limann administration, which had expelled the Libyans, had made certain mistakes.

Mr Rawlings said the PNP's action was rushed and premature, adding. the government itself came to realise this later. It was to rectify this and normalise our relations with Libya in terms of our declared policy of non-alignment that the defence council had taken action, he added.

Before the press conference closed to allow journalists to go home before the curfew -- which is soon to be lifted -- Mr Rawlings expressed again his desire to see Ghanaians determine their own destiny. Another member of the defence council, chief of the armed forces general staff brigadier Nunoo-Mensah, said that Ghana wanted to be on good terms with everybody, but especially Nigeria.

PNDC MISSION TO EXPLAIN REVOLUTION TO NEIGHBORS

AB191911 Accra Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council has sent a good will mission to the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta and Nigeria. The aim of the mission is to explain the aim of the revolution to Ghana's neighbors.

IVORY COAST

PRESIDENT RECEIVES GHANAIAN DELEGATION

AB192033 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] President Felix Houphouet-Boigny received in audience at 1000 this morning at the presidential palace a Ghanaian good will mission headed by Reverend Damuah, member of the Provisional National Defense Council. Other members of the delegation are Bafoe Boni, deputy director of African affairs at the Ghanaian Foreign Affairs Ministry, and Ambassador Asante.

The Ghanaian mission delivered to the head of state a message from Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings, current strong man of Ghana.

The audience was held in the presence of Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs. It is worth noting that this is the first official contact between Abidjan and Accra since the coup d'etat that overthrew former President Hilla Limann on 31 December 1981.

LIBERIA

DOE SAYS ALIENS GUILTY OF CRIMES TO BE DEPORTED

AB192024 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Head of State CIC [Commander in Chief] Samuel Kanyon Doe, in consultation with the PRC [People's Redemption Council], has declared that any alien residing in Liberia found guilty of theft, bribery or other forms of corruption will be immediately deported from the country.

The Liberian leader said this decision was prompted by the newest reports he has received relating to such unbecoming actions by many residents in our country, a release from the mansion today said. He noted with concern the upsurge of such actions by aliens and indicated that the government will not hesitate to declare those found guilty of such acts as undesirable aliens. The CIC noted that the tendency of some residents to offer bribes for favors has not diminished and warned all the people in government to take (?due note) of such persons and avoid becoming involved in such acts.

Meanwhile, the head of state has directed the minister of justice to immediately report all such cases for his immediate action.

NIGERIA

GHANAIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES TO BRIEF GOVERNMENT

AB200653 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] A five-man Ghanaian delegation led by the chief of defense staff, Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah, is in Lagos to brief the Federal Government on the situation in their country. Other members of the team, who were received on arrival by Ambassador Jalasso, were Mr Johnny Hansen, retired Major General Ashley-Lassen, squadron leader Sowu and Alhaji M.B.B. Yakubu. According to the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA, members of the delegation drove up to the State House immediately on arrival.

Nigeria had maintained a neutral stand on the situation in Ghana since Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings took over power at the dying hours of last year, a second time in 18 months.

PARTIES 'TO JOIN FORCES' IN NEXT ELECTION

AB190830 Paris AFP in English 1631 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Lagos, 18 Jan (AFP) -- Four of Nigeria's five political parties are to join forces in a strong attempt to beat President Shehu Shagari's attempt at re-election in 1983, press reports said today.

The plans for mutual support, including a single presidential opposition candidate, were agreed at a weekend meeting in Benin City, southwestern Nigeria, the reports said.

The parties concerned are the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), the Nigerian People's Party (NPP), the Great Nigerian People's Party (GNPP) and a faction of the People's Redemption Party (PRP).

The reports said that leaders of all four groups agreed in principle that UPN head Chief Obafemi Awolowo should be the opposition presidential candidate for 1983.

A source told the government owned DAILY TIMES that the meeting also agreed that the four would pool their forces and resources and support the individual group which was most influential in any state. The source said the purpose of the realignment was aimed at winning at least 13 of Nigeria's 19 states in 1983.

Nigeria has five political parties since the return to civilian rule in 1979, and the amalgamation of four of them now is seen by political observers as a serious attempt to beat the ruling National Party, which won seven states at the last election in 1979.

HERALD: Cannot Work

AB190854 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The Nigerian HERALD reports on its front page that the current move by four of the five major political parties in Nigeria to merge cannot work. The UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] Senate leader, Chief Jonathan Odebiyi, who made this assertion, pointed out that the proposed merger will be faced with a lot of constraints which will make it unworkable. Chief Odebiyi then named three factors which will not make the merger possible.

The chief also revealed that one of the constraints is that it will be difficult for the ordinary man in the street to muster between now and the next election; another is that each political party has its own impact in its own areas of (?bureaucracy); and this impact over a new party will be completely forgotten.

The UNP Senate leader did not reveal his third point but said that when their strategies and tactics to be adopted are made known, the public would see a lot of sense in it and would support alliance rather than merger.

KADUNA STATE POLICE WARNS AGAINST AGITATORS

AB191813 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] In Kaduna State, the police command has advised the public not to allow themselves to be goaded into killing one another for political or religious reasons. At a news conference in Kaduna today, the commissioner of police, Alhaji Hamsar Han Katsina, said the command has received information indicating that some individuals, whom he described as disgruntled and selfish, have been going around the state to incite innocent citizens to cause confusion. He said two people were being questioned in connection with such attempts. Twenty eight others were arrested following a religious disturbance in which two people were killed.

However, the police commissioner said criminal activities in the state have reduced and attributed this to the cooperation received from the public and the mass media.

TOGO

PRESIDENT RECEIVES GHANAIAN DELEGATION

AB192019 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally, RPT, and president of the republic, received this morning in audience at the presidential palace a seven-man Ghanaian delegation led by Brig Gen Nunoo-Mensah, chief of defense staff. The delegation came to deliver a message from Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana, to the founding chairman of the RPT, president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Present at the audience this morning were Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahinyo, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; (?Col) Philippe Herve, member of the Central Committee and minister delegate to the Presidency, and Gbeynon Amegboh, minister of information, posts and telecommunications.

ANGOLA

30 ACCUSED OF 'CRIMINAL ACTS' TO BE TRIED 4 MAR

AB191814 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1744 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 19 Jan (ANGOP) -- Thirty persons accused of criminal acts will appear today before the people's revolutionary tribunal of this city for trial.

They are accused of economic sabotage, trafficking in illicit diamonds and medicines, armed attacks and the illegal possession of passports, among other things.

The trial is expected to last until 4 March.

EMBASSY WARNS AGAINST MERCENARY RECRUITMENT

AB131912 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1705 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 13 Jan (ANGOP) -- The Angola Embassy in Paris has openly denounced the recruitment of mercenaries of different nationalities in London to sow death and terrorism in Angola.

In a press release issued here on Tuesday, the diplomatic mission of the People's Republic of Angola in Paris strongly condemned the recruitment of mercenaries and reminds the British authorities, particularly, that such an attitude can seriously jeopardize relations between the two countries.

The Angolan Embassy's note indicates that the People's Republic of Angola will not be responsible for the fate of any mercenary captured in Angola, whatever his nationality.

MISSION TO INVESTIGATE APARTHEID 'CRIMES'

AB200801 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1755 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 19 Jan (ANGOP) -- A mission of inquiry on the crimes of apartheid in southern Africa, composed of nine members of the European Parliament and nine of the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries [ACP] is expected in Luanda on Saturday on a 4-day official visit to the People's Republic of Angola to make an on-the-spot assessment of the effects of the recent South African aggressions.

Coelha da Cruz, president of the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples [LAASP], told ANGOP that this visit is within the framework of compiling material on the crimes of apartheid against Angola, Mozambique and Zambia. This material will be represented at the Salisbury meeting to be held from 1 to 5 February. The meeting of the joint ACP/EEC and the consultative assembly of the European Parliament in Salisbury will mainly discuss the South African question (recurrent acts of aggression against the frontline states).

The countries to be visited (Angola, Mozambique and Zambia) should compile as many photographs as possible and other evidence of the armed aggression carried out by South Africa's regular troops.

Coelha da Cruz said that the members of the committee will visit the affected areas in the southern part of Angola, where the damage caused by South Africa's air and land forces is quite visible.

ANGOP: RSA 'MILITARIST CIRCLES' PLANNED COUP

AB151748 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1634 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 15 Jan (ANGOP) -- The militarist circles of South Africa were preparing a coup d'etat and the establishment of a military dictatorship to strengthen white minority rule, CARTES D'AFRIQUE published in Paris discloses.

According to this publication, the coup plotters include officials of the South African Government, namely, Prime Minister Pieter Botha, who was for a long time minister of defense, as well as the current head of the War Department, Gen Magnus Malan.

According to the same sources, these two officials joined the Broederbond, a secret fascist society with close ties to the United States and Great Britain.

Political observers consider that the decision of the representatives of the racist leadership to adopt extreme measures is due to the intensification of the national liberation struggle carried out by ANC and other oppressed groups of the black population in South Africa.

The news agencies further indicate that the preparation of this military coup bears testimony to the serious crisis affecting the racist apartheid regime. AFP calls attention to the fact that the Pretoria regime does not wish to express, officially, its stand on the coup plotters plan. For its part, the British newspaper THE TIMES stresses that the conditions in South Africa are propitious for the establishment of a military dictatorship, arguing that the military has direct access to the pillars of power in the Botha regime. Their representatives, says THE TIMES, have key posts in the state's Security Council, one of the most influential RSA bodies and they also take part in the 15 interdepartmental committees embracing all aspects of the country's administration and numerous government committees. The influence of the military, THE TIMES feels, is also exerted through the united planning centers established in nine territorial districts.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING DECLARATION

EA161624 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Declaration of the fifth annual SWAPO Central Committee meeting, held in Luanda 23 - 27 December 1981, read by Josiah Nyamu, chief SWAPO representative in the OAU and SWAPO Central Committee member -- live]

[Text] The fifth annual meeting of the Central Committee of the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO of Namibia, met in Luanda, capital of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] from 23 to 27 December 1981.

The president of SWAPO and commander in chief of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, Comrade Sam Nujoma, in his keynote speech, paid special tribute to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and of the PRA, to the party, the government and the revolutionary Angolan people for the steadfast and unwavering support they have rendered to the Namibian people through their vanguard movement, SWAPO.

Comrade President Sam Nujoma also pointed out that Angola, notwithstanding racist South Africa's stepped up, unprovoked and premeditated, armed aggression, continues to serve as a reliable rear base for the revolutionaries of Namibia.

Furthermore, Comrade Nujoma expressed profound and sincere appreciation to the frontline states, OAU as a whole, and the socialist community of nations, for the political, diplomatic and concrete material support.

The fifth Central Committee meeting took place at a time when the forces of imperialism and reaction, under the umbrella of the U.S. imperialism, have intensified their vicious campaign against the forces for peace, progress and liberation. In this context, racist South Africa has acquired a new and trusted ally and thus fortifying her intransigence over the decolonization of Namibia and increasing the regime's obnoxious schemes of destabilization of frontline states.

Against this background, the Central Committee of SWAPO thoroughly reviewed and analyzed the current political, diplomatic and military situation, both at international and national levels, with a view to speeding up the armed liberation struggle in Namibia.

Following these analyses, the Central Committee, among others, concluded that:

A. Racist South Africa is using the negotiating process as a delaying tactic for grooming and popularizing her puppets.

B. The regime has stepped up its machinery of repression and oppression against the Namibian people, especially SWAPO members and supporters.

C. The process of negotiations has been used to erode SWAPO's well deserved international standing and support and has been aimed at undermining the armed liberation struggle.

D. The apartheid South Africa and her allies are using the negotiating process to extract unreasonable concessions from SWAPO, with the ultimate aim of limiting the sovereignty of the future independent Namibia.

E. The Reagan administration, with the acquiescence of the other members of the Western five, is bent on amending and diluting UN Security Council Resolution 435.

F. The illegal apartheid Pretoria regime is all out to entrench Bantustans in Namibia, by creating the so-called ministers' council, second-tier government, etc.

G. The Botha regime is sowing the seeds of a civil war by creating and expanding the so-called South-West Africa territory police and forces.

H. Simultaneously, the enemy has embarked upon the extensive recruitment of mercenaries, composed of reactionaries and disgruntled elements from neighboring independent states, Western capitalist countries and their client states.

J. [as heard] The international monopoly capitalism is accumulating exhorbitant profits at an accelerated rate and, by so doing, denuding Namibia of its natural resources. The racist regime, aided and abetted by international imperialism, especially the Reagan administration, is intensifying the process of destabilization of the frontline states, in particular the PRA, through naked military aggression and occupation.

The Central Committee, therefore, unreservedly condemns:

A. The sinister mechanism, conspiracies and collusion of imperialism and racist South Africa, in their vain attempt to stop the forward march of the Namibian revolution led by SWAPO; the insatiable greed of imperialism and transnational corporations for profit in their calculated attempt to denude Namibia of its mineral and natural resources before she attains her independence; the latest imperialist maneuvers to dilute and amend Security Council Resolution 435 and to introduce a unique and undemocratic electoral system of one-man, two-votes; the concentrated efforts to foist upon the Namibian people a neo-colonialist regime, headed by puppets and to prescribe the future status of independent Namibia, thereby limiting its sovereignty; escalated military aggression against the Namibian people and the frontline states in an attempt to cow them into submission.
[no paragraph B]

The fifth Central Committee meeting of SWAPO once again reaffirmed that the armed liberation struggle is the most effective weapon in dislodging the South African illegal occupationist regime from Namibia and thereby creating conditions for genuine independence for Namibia.

On recognition of the above-mentioned realities contained in paragraph A, the fifth Central Committee meeting saluted the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, for maintaining high morale, discipline, vigilance and political maturity as well as their ability to continue adapting superior tactics, resulting in impressing victories.

In fulfillment of the sacred mission which history has entrusted upon us, the Central Committee of SWAPO issued a clarion call for all Namibian patriots: Everything for the struggle, all for victory.

The Central Committee paid homage to the fallen Namibian patriots who have made supreme sacrifices to final victory.

The Central Committee once again reaffirmed its confidence and total loyalty to the president of SWAPO, the commander in chief of the Liberation Army of Namibia, Comrade Sam Nujoma, for his dynamic and revolutionary leadership.

In view of the enemy's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its unwillingness to negotiate earnestly, SWAPO has no other alternative but to intensify the armed liberation struggle to free Namibia. Therefore, the Central Committee appeal to all friendly and progressive forces to continue rendering their all-round support to the Namibian people, through SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

The fifth Central Committee meeting reiterated its thanks and appreciation to the front-line states, OAU as a whole, the Soviet Union and the entire countries of the socialist community, for their disinterested, concrete, material, political and diplomatic support.

It further expressed profound gratitude to the Nordic countries, Holland, support organizations and institutions, the Nonaligned Movement and other democratic progressive forces the world over.

The Central Committee expressed militant and fraternal support and solidarity with the African National Congress of South Africa and extended revolutionary salutations for all-round victories scored against our common enemy. It further pledged to strengthen the already existing ties of solidarity between the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, and Umkhonto We Sizwe.

In the same vein, the Central Committee also reaffirmed solidarity with the Polisario Front of Western Sahara, the PLO of Palestine and other democratic and progressive anti-imperialist forces the world over.

Once more, the Central Committee of SWAPO expressed deep felt gratitude and appreciation to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the MPLA-Workers Party and the PRA, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party, the Government and revolutionary people of Angola, for their cementing of relationship between MPLA-Workers Party and SWAPO.

SWAPO COMMENTARY ON U.S.-RSA LONDON MEETING

EA191214 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 18 Jan 82

[SWAPO program: station commentary entitled "Conspiracies and Maneuvers of the Imperialists and Their Racist Ally, South Africa, Against SWAPO and the Namibian Revolution Are Doomed to Failure"]

[Excerpts] The president of the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO of Namibia, and commander in chief of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, Comrade Sam Nujoma, condemned and denounced the recent conspiratorial meeting held in London between the U.S. deputy secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, and the racist South African so-called director general for foreign affairs Frank Follin.

He said: This meeting has nothing to do with the Namibian question. I do not exactly know what the Boers are discussing with the Americans. They are allies and might be discussing their economic investments and ways and means of continuing with their exploitation and colonial oppression of our country, Namibia.

That was the statement -- or comment -- of President Sam Nujoma on the conspiratorial meeting which was recently held between the Boers and the Americans, in London.

The stalemate in the negotiations over the independence of Namibia has created a dangerous situation now in the whole of South Africa.

The recent unprovoked war of aggression and sabotage by the racist South African terrorist army against the People's Republic of Angola [PRA], using Namibia as a launching pad, has not only betrayed apartheid Pretoria's hegemonic intentions vis-a-vis the whole situation in southern Africa, but it has also in no small measure shown how close the area is to become a cockpit of superpower confrontation.

Racist Pretoria has been very much encouraged by Washington's popular song about the presence of Cubans and Russians in Angola. Frantic attempts are now being made to blame the PRA for the unprovoked war of aggression unleashed by racist South Africa against that independent African state. Efforts are being made to blame SWAPO, Cuba and the USSR for the heinous acts of aggression committed by the Broederbond Mafia in Pretoria.

But, logically speaking, neither the Russians nor the Cubans have ever posed a threat to the peace and security or stability of southern Africa.

The cold war warriors in Washington recently openly supported the massacre of innocent women and children in Angola by racist Pretoria's terrorist army and Western mercenary (?forces) as a necessary action to halt communist takeover in the region.

One American senator said, and I quote: The U.S. Government is also just as much concerned as the South Africans over Namibia, especially our vital interests. A Russian flag in Windhoek is also unacceptable to us as it does to them. [sentence as heard]

From such arrogant and reactionary statements, one can easily draw a conclusion: that leading powers of the capitalist world, above all the U.S. Reagan administration, are making every effort to suspend the victory of the Namibian people. While paying lipservice to Namibian independence, in practice, the imperialists are systematically wrecking all the attempts aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Namibian conflict.

The same alignment of imperialist forces condone the continuing military provocation and aggressiveness of terrorist, racist Pretoria against independent neighboring African states of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In the PRA alone, the Pretoria (?gangster) regime has massacred more than 1,000 peaceful civilians and the damage it has inflicted on the economy of that sovereign state is estimated at over $7 billion, excluding the recent sabotage of the biggest oil refinery plant by its mercenary (?gangs).

What are the weak points of Namibian Resolution 435, which are to be modified, and what for? If we are to believe the incumbent of the White House, Resolution 435 cannot be implemented without the consent of racist Pretoria and the only way to have it implemented is to modify it in favor of the White minority settlers in the territory. This is ridiculous.

We warn all those reactionary forces involved in this bloody conspiracy against our people that the time for half measures and internal settlements is over and that the current move by the Reagan administration (?represents) nothing else but a fundamental departure from the efforts of the international community to find a negotiated solution to the Namibian problem and is thus doomed to failure.

RADIO SAYS WEST SCHEMED WITH RSA AGAINST NAMIBIA

EA171802 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 16 Jan 82

[SWAPO program]

[Excerpts] Our current affairs program reads as follows: Underlining Western strategy for a solution to the Namibian problem has not changed fundamentally with the election of Ronald Reagan as President of the USA.

The thrust of the strategy has always been to press for what will be acceptable to racist South Africa, not what will be in the interests of the overwhelming majority of the Namibian people led for the past 22 years by the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO of Namibia, the vanguard movement of the oppressed people of Namibia. But in the past this strategy was well disguised. Now the masks are coming off and the Western plan is in the open.

The fundamental contradiction remains the same. The West and racist South Africa, for their own reasons, are determined to maintain control of Namibia's vast mineral wealth and of its strategic location. It is crucial both in relation to the south Atlantic-Indian Ocean sea line and as a buffer between the progressive states of black Africa and the racist regime of Pretoria.

In the 10-year period, the situation had changed significantly. SWAPO had grown in strength and international recognition. Armed struggle had become a day-to-day reality in Namibia. The UN had recognized SWAPO as the authentic sole representative of the Namibian people.

The Protuguese colonial regime had been overthrown. Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau were independent. It was in this context that a new Western strategy emerged. A strategy designed to deal with the reality that there was a genuine danger to the status quo that the South African role in Namibia could not continue unmodified. The goal was to shape a solution which would create the appearance of Namibian sovereignty while maintaining racist South African or Western neocolonial military and economic control in that territory.

(?Compliance) had to be forced upon the liberation movement, SWAPO of Namibia, and the African frontline states of Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The Western powers would exert diplomatic pressure and racist South Africa with covert cooperation from the West would exert military pressure. This is the situation that is going on today in southern Africa.

Now coming back again to the so-called Western contact group, the most significant diplomatic development in the late 1970's and that which was most damaging to the role and influence of the UN, was the emergence of the self-appointed contact group of the five Western powers, which are members of the Security Council in 1977. These are France, UK, USA, West Germany and Canada. Throughout 1977 and 1978 this so-called contact group had talks with the racist regime of South Africa to ascertain the apartheid regime's requirements for an acceptable Namibian solucion. Apartheid South Africa wanted above all to stall negotiations until it could secure military control and destroy SWAPO. After numerous bilateral meetings the gang of five submitted its plan to the UN in April 1978.

While the 1976 plan embodied in Resolution 385 had called for the withdrawal of racist South African troops and illegal colonial administration and the creation of campaign and election machinery under the UN auspices, the new plan provided only for the [words indistinct] withdrawal of racist South African forces over an extended period, and, in effect, racist South African control of the election registration machinery with a very weak UN presence. It also called for a cease-fire.

Racist South Africa not unexpectedly announced that it accepted the plan with reservations (?and) their waylaying and stalling did not become clear for some time. President Sam Nujoma of SWAPO called the plan as it stood suicide for the Namibian people.

Within days of his comment, racist South African troops launched the brutal attack on the Namibian refugee settlement in southern Angola at Cassinga. Racist South Africa meanwhile unilaterally commenced registering voters under the TDA [Turnhalle Democratic Alliance] plan. After further consultations between the contact group and SWAPO, the liberation movement again gave the Western powers the benefit of the (?doubt) by accepting the plan in general, though they insisted on a new registration of voters, in which UN participation was required.

In conclusion of this program, we can clearly state the position of SWAPO, that all along since the 1977 establishment of this so-called Western contact group, the five Western powers together with their client, racist South Africa, have been engaged in a conspiratorial scheme and plot against SWAPO and the entire Namibian people to deprive our people of their genuine freedom and independence. As developments are continuing now, it is quite clear that SWAPO is left with no other option but to intensify the armed libaration struggle till every inch of our motherland, Namibia, is totally liberated from racist exploitation, imperialist plunder and minority domination. With that last note, we end our program for today.